

VICHY GIVING WAY TO NAZIS?

See Page 10

FIRST

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TIME FOR U.S. TO PAUSE AND TAKE STOCK

SEVERE RAID ON MALTA

The German dive-bombers based in Southern Italy are keeping up severe attacks on Malta despite heavy losses.

A total of at least 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed over Malta on Sunday, it was officially announced last night.

This makes the total enemy losses in three days thirty-seven destroyed for certain, five probably destroyed and nine damaged.

The firmness of the people of Malta in the face of the repeated heavy attacks is illustrated in a telegram sent by the Governor to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Lloyd.

It reads: "Malta has taken very heavy toll of the enemy in recent attacks. The spirit of the people of Malta is as strong as ever."—Reuter.

RETREAT FROM KASSALA

Yesterday's communique issued in Cairo states that in Libya there was nothing to report.

The enemy withdrawal from the Kassala front continues.

The localities of Tessenet, which the Italians had strongly fortified, were on Sunday occupied without opposition by our troops, who are now operating eastwards in contact with the retreating enemy.

In Kenya, by continued offensive action, our mobile detachments have steadily gained ground and inflicted casualties on the enemy.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DIVE-BOMB A TRAIN

ACCORDING TO A TOKYO STATEMENT, JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY BLEW UP A PASSENGER TRAIN WEST OF WANGSI IN NORTH-WEST CHINA, Kiangsi PROVINCE.

The Japanese, it is claimed, bombed the train, blowing up several cars, as well as damaging the railroad tracks and buildings near the town.—Reuter.

MAN WITH A LOADED REVOLVER

A sensational incident marked the closing stages of the Presidential inauguration in Washington.

An unidentified man, carrying a loaded revolver, was arrested by secret service men in the square fronting the White House just before the President returned from the Capitol.

The man was taken to hospital for examination.—Reuter.

The Air War In Africa

Weather conditions in eastern Libya on Sunday restricted air operations considerably, but R.A.F. aircraft carried out a number of reconnaissance and fighter patrols in the forward area.

This was announced in a communique from the R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle-East.

In Albania, a successful raid was made on Berat, where high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on military concentrations and motor transport. Buildings east of the town were also hit, several fires being started.

In Italian East Africa, an attack was made on motor transport and gun positions south-east of Tessenet on the night of January 18-19.

All bombs fell in the target area but the results could not be fully observed. Massawa was twice raided.—Reuter.

MEETING PLACE SECRET

The place where Hitler and Mussolini met yesterday has not yet been revealed, but an official statement confirming the conference, said: "Full agreement was reached after an exchange of views on the situation."

The meeting was held in the presence of Count Ciano and von

Pres. Roosevelt's Inaugural Address: Peril OF Inaction

"TO US THERE HAS COME THE TIME, IN THE MIDST OF SWIFT HAPPENINGS, TO PAUSE FOR A MOMENT TO TAKE STOCK — TO RECALL WHAT OUR PLACE IN HISTORY HAS BEEN AND TO RE-DISCOVER WHAT WE ARE AND WHAT WE MAY BE, SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS INAUGURAL SPEECH IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

"On each inaugural day," he said, "the American people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

"In this day, the task of the people is to save the nation and its institutions from disruption from without. We must assess ourselves in history. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

"The lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of man is three score years and ten, a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

"There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that Democracy is a form of Government and a frame of life is limited or measured by a kind of mystical artificial fate—that for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future — that freedom is an ebbing tide.

thing larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future, which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

"It is the thing for which we find it difficult, even impossible, to hit upon in a single, simple word, and yet we all understand what it is — the spirit and the faith of America.

"It is the product of centuries. The democratic aspiration is not a mere recent happening in human history. It is

(Continued on Page 16)

MIRS BAY BATTLE

Three robbers were killed and one wounded yesterday, when the Police fired on an armed party with a machine-gun in Mirs Bay.

Police Launch No. 1 was on patrol in Mirs Bay at about 6.30 p.m. when a sampan was sighted with eight men on board.

Seeing the police launch, the men made for the shore at Griffin Head and the police opened fire on them killing three, wounding one, and sinking the sampan.

The wounded man has been admitted to the Kowloon Hospital.

Free Expression Of Thought

"But we Americans know that that is not true. Democracy is not dying. We know it because we have seen it revive—and grow. We know it cannot die because it is built of the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise—enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of thought.

"We sense that it is still spreading on every Continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced and the most unconquerable of all forms of human society.

"A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and need of its neighbours—all other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world. And a nation like a person has something deeper, something more permanent, some-

thing larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future, which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

Ribbentrop and is stated to have been conducted "in a spirit of cordial friendship" between both Government chiefs, and closer military ties between Germany and Italy will be enacted.

Rome has issued no communique regarding the meeting.—Reuter.

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ICY COLD INAUGURATION

Huge Crowd Witness Unique Third-Term Ceremony Wrapped Up In Furs And Rugs

BEFORE GOING TO THE Capitol to take the Oath as President for the third time, President Roosevelt went to Church with his family and joined in prayers for world peace and the defence of American liberties.

Thousands of visitors from all over the country, including a large contingent from Canada, left their crowded hotels and homes early yesterday to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Many of them were wrapped in furs and rugs because the weather was freezing cold although the sun was shining brightly.

After the Church Service, President Roosevelt and his family returned to the White House in an open car enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the route. Mr. Roosevelt later left the White House and drove up the broad, be-flagged Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol amid cheering throngs.

The various ceremonies had all the colour of past inaugurations, but they were invested with new meaning owing to events abroad.

Crowded City

Washington was so crowded that some visitors who came by car brought trailers in which to live and the railway companies temporarily housed their passengers in "Pullman Cities" in the railway yards.

Thousands of people stamped their feet and shouted as President Roosevelt waved his silk hat to the crowd along the route to the Capitol which was estimated to number 75,000.

Escort Of Police

An escort of police and secret service men guarded the President as he drove to the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator Barkley, Democratic Leader of the Senate, while Mrs. Roosevelt occupied the second car, Mr.

John Garner, the retiring Vice-President the third car, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace the fourth.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Hughes, administered the Oath to President Roosevelt who stood bareheaded.

Great Cheering

Mr. Roosevelt took the oath at 5 p.m., thus becoming the United States' first third-term president. Mr. Henry Wallace, the new Vice-President, took the oath a minute earlier.

Great cheering and applause accompanied each ceremony. — *Reuter.*

KING GEORGE'S FUND

King George's Fund for Sailors has received a Christmas gift of £1,200 from the farming and business committee of Jansenville and district, Cape Province, South Africa, it was announced in London yesterday.

MALAYAN INCOME TAX

THE MALAYAN "WAR INCOME TAX" BILL WAS GIVEN ITS FIRST READING BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. It is proposed that taxation should be renewable annually until the end of the war. The bill is expected to yield 2½ millions a year.

AIR BATTLE OVER ATHENS

British fighters engaged Italian planes that raided Plages (the port of Athens) yesterday, shooting one bomber down into the sea and damaging another, states a British communique issued in Athens.

A British plane crashed on landing and burst into flames. — *Reuter.*

"WILD BILL" IN SOFIA

COLONEL WILLIAM "WILD BILL" DONOVAN, WHO COMMANDED THE FAMOUS "FIGHTING 69TH" IN THE LAST WAR, ARRIVED IN SOFIA YESTERDAY IN HIS CAPACITY OF OFFICIAL AMERICAN OBSERVER OF THE EUROPEAN SCENE.

He is expected to see King Boris of Bulgaria and to outline to him the American position with regard to the war in Europe.

Colonel Donovan went to Sofia from Athens, after a tour of the Albanian front.

Previously, he saw British troops in action in Libya.

BOMBAY'S GIFT OF AMBULANCES

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Roger Lumley, received and inspected a unit of 20 ambulances subscribed for by private donors within a few weeks of the Governor's appeal on behalf of St. John's Association.

His Excellency congratulated the unit on the work already done. — *Reuter.*

ADVANCE INTO ETRITREA

In addition to the successful Western Desert campaign, the British troops in Africa are also attacking the Italians at several other points.

The most important of these at the moment is the Kassala sector, and British troops are already 20 miles east and south-west of that city, well inside Eritrea. The enemy withdrawal continues.

On the Sudan/Abyssinian border our patrols are very active, while in the Kenya sector continued offensive action by our mobile detachments has resulted in a number of gains and the inflicting of casualties on the enemy.

A further 4,000 Italians taken prisoner in the initial thrust into the Western Desert arrived at Bombay yesterday for internment.

TAXI DRIVER WITH A GUN

If you telephone Rusholme 1904 in Manchester and ask for a cab, the taxi will probably arrive with its driver in the khaki and beret of the Royal Tank Regiment with a Colt 45 revolver strapped to his belt.

Don't be flustered — or flattered. Mr. Billy Armitage (Sorry, Trooper William Armitage) is on four weeks' leave, invalidated out of the Army, but compelled to wear uniform until his leave and service expire.

He owns a taxi-hire service in Manchester, and finds uniform an embarrassment. Every fare wants to know why he wears it.

Policemen are puzzled, too. They scratch their heads, but there's nothing in King's Regulations to prevent it.

Brings Him Business

The novelty brings Mr. Armitage business, but he doesn't care about that. "I would like to remain in the Army," he told a reporter, "but an injury in a motorcycle accident nine years ago has ruled me out."

At the outbreak of war he volunteered for the Tank Corps, where his engineering knowledge was valuable, and had passed all his examinations to become an instructor when the medical officer ordered his discharge.

ALBANIA OPERATION

THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF BERAT, BEHIND THE ITALIAN LINES IN THE SECTOR IN WHICH THE GREEKS ARE DRIVING ON TEPELINI, HAS BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED BY THE R.A.F., SAYS A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE.

Our planes dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs on military concentrations and motor transport and on buildings east of the town.

NAZIS AND ITALY TO COMBINE IN MEDITERRANEAN

BARELY AN HOUR after a Berlin spokesman had officially denied yesterday the Hitler and Mussolini were in conference, the official German News Agency came out with an official admission.

The exchange of views was thorough, says the Nazi agency, which brings in the usual remark that it was "conducted in a spirit of cordial friendship."

The communique also speaks of the "close military ties between the German and Italian nations" and says that the talk "resulted in a full agreement of views on all questions of interest."

Ciano and Ribbentrop, the two Foreign Ministers, were also present.

Signor Gayda, who can usually be relied upon to act as Il Duce's mouth-piece, says that the two dictators plan to combine forces in the Mediterranean in an attempt to defeat the British there.

The Axis, he says, will try to ensure that the war continues to develop in the Mediterranean and they are to increase their forces there to meet the challenge of increased British forces.

The fact that Signor Gayda's remarks were probably written before the Hitler/Mussolini talk makes it seem obvious to see in them a sign of what Mussolini wanted to get from Germany.

Earlier, in the day, the Italian paper "Popolo d'Italia" announced that Germany would "unless a terrific offensive against Britain within the next 70 days."

It is noteworthy that this new line expires on April 1st — "All Fools Day."

NEARLY MARRIED TO HER FATHER

An account of how a clergyman at his first wedding ceremony almost married the bride to her father was given at Leeds Assizes when Henry Pinkstone, 32, of Bradford, was charged with bigamy. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty with a certain amount of ignorance," and he was sentenced to eight days imprisonment, which meant his immediate release.

In a statement Pinkstone said when he married a girl at Monton, near Kelthley, in 1931 there was some confusion. When the clergyman asked whether the bride's father would take the girl, Pinkstone changed position with the fathers. The clergyman put the ring on the bride's wrong hand and Pinkstone changed it over to the taxi on the way home.



Italy's Benito Mussolini, German's Adolf Hitler, and British's Winston Churchill, shown above, are now coming into service with increasing rapidity. They are being used principally in the difficult task of night fighting. (Copyright, Fox.)

Laval Rapprochement Means Breaching Of "Petain Line"

NAZIS INDICATE JOB THEY WANT LAVAL TO HAVE

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)

THE VICHY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT MARSHAL PETAIN AND M. LAVAL HAVE COMPOSED THEIR DIFFERENCES, WOULD SEEM TO BE THE RESULT OF CONTINUOUS GERMAN PRESSURE AND PROBABLY INDICATES THAT THE "PETAIN LINE" HAS BEEN BREACHED.

If M. Laval, as announced, has been able to clear and allay the "misunderstandings" that led to his summary dismissal and imprisonment just five weeks ago, further German pressure designed to put him back in the Cabinet may be expected.

Nothing has been published in Vichy regarding any new office for M. Laval, but Berlin has already tipped him off as "Foreign Minister" in a "Flandin Cabinet," which one assumed is the role Germany wants him to see assigned to him.

It is possible that Hitler was waiting for this "reconciliation" before he met Mussolini because the role to be assigned to France must have an important influence on all immediate and future plans of the Axis in the Mediterranean.

It looks as though this theatre of war is entering more and more largely into German calculations.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY INVOLVED!

The Petain-Laval meeting involves no change in policy, according to well-informed quarters in Vichy, reported by the Havas Agency.

The Agency says: "In well-informed quarters it is declared that the ever growing prestige of Marshal Petain throughout France allowed him to take such an initiative, while in no way modifying internal and external policies."

It is added that "Marshal Petain, who remains the Head of France, occupied or free, as well as beyond seas, has complete and absolute authority which is recognised by all." — Reuter.

POLISH SUBMARINE REPLACED

A NEW SUBMARINE NAMED "SEKEL" TO REPLACE THE FAMOUS POLISH SUBMARINE "ORZEL" HAS BEEN LAUNCHED "SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH."

General Sikorski, taking it over, advised the Polish sailors to emulate the virtues of the British sailor.

The "Orzel" escaped from Gdynia and reached Britain after a month of hairbreath escapes and was later "presumed lost." — Reuter.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK

An Italian submarine has been sunk by Greek anti-submarine defences.

This was announced by the Minister of Marine, quoted by the Athens Radio. — Reuter.

BLOWN OUT OF WINDOW IN BED

A girl of thirteen was blown out of her bedroom window during an air raid on a south-west town, and sailed through the air on her mattress. She landed safely in the garden, still lying on the mattress.

The girl, Jean Powell, was seized and dragged to shelter.

All she said was: "I knew it was my turn. I knew two other Jean Powells in this district, and they have both been bombed, so I was sure I would get it soon."

Jean owes her life to the fact that she had her hair washed that night.

Because of this her mother put her to bed early.

Then Mrs. Powell, her husband, Mr. W. R. Powell, their son, Raymond, sixteen, sat down to supper.

A bomb fell directly on their little house in a residential suburb. The whole house was brought down in ruins.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell and Joyce were killed instantly. Raymond was dug out from under the dining-room table with an arm and a leg broken and taken to hospital. He is in a serious condition.

Church Wrecked

Only Jean, sailing through the air on her mattress, escaped without a scratch. She is being cared for by relatives in another district of the town.

In the house immediately opposite to the Powell's not a pane of glass was broken.

Nearby a church was partly wrecked and another several miles away had its windows blown out when a bomb fell in the roadway.

BOMB EFFECTS ARE LESS THAN EXPECTED

(By A Special Correspondent)

GERMAN BOMBS are causing less damage to buildings and less loss of life than was expected. This is disclosed in a Home Office leaflet on emergency protection in factories.

"It is generally imagined that in the case of a direct hit the building and its occupants are doomed. This is not supported by the evidence obtained from a study of recent air raid damage," it is stated.

"There have been many cases of light, 50-kilogram (about 22lb) bombs detonating on the corrugated roofing of single-storey factory buildings with little damage other than to the roof covering, and with very slight casualties. Similar bombs detonating on the floor of the shop remove the roof covering over a wide area but do surprisingly little damage to machines.

"One case of a heavy bomb, 250kg (110lb), exploding on the floor caused only local damage to machines and personnel.

"There is very little danger of serious structural damage from a near miss. Very heavy bombs 500kg (220lb), falling within 33ft of a workshop with corrugated iron walls did no more than strip the sheeting from the steelwork.

"There is evidence that in the case of multi-storey buildings in which all the loads are carried by steel or reinforced concrete frames the damage caused by even a direct hit will be local. It will be confined in most cases to the floor and bay which is hit.

The leaflet urges that water, electricity and gas services should be duplicated so that one bomb will not cause complete stoppage of work. Suggestions for all protective work are made.

Production Not Retarded

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, broadcasting said that Germany's attempts to interrupt or prevent work in our arms factories had so far conspicuously failed.

"You, the workers in the factories, have been among the most courageous," he said, "for some of

COMMONS DEBATE

A scheme for the efficient discharge of ships and the lessening of delays at docks is expected to be announced in the Commons by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, when he speaks in the manpower and production debate on plans for dealing with labour problems at docks.

The scheme will enable the Ministry to meet the criticisms of delays and congestion of vital goods without resort to compulsory powers which will be used only as the last resort. — Reuter.

HUSBAND KILLED—TOLD ON BIRTHDAY

Only ten days after he had been awarded the D.F.C., Acting Flight-Lieutenant John Terence Webster has been killed in action.

The news reached his wife on her birthday.

Now the D.F.C. will become a proud possession to be treasured for her two-year-old son.

It was awarded to Flight-Lieutenant Webster for bringing down seven enemy planes himself and assisting in the destruction of two others.

Mr. Webster was married in October, 1937, and her husband was promoted to acting flight lieutenant the day before war broke out.

After months of travelling round camps with him since the war she took a little house at Caterick only three weeks ago.

She has two brothers in the Air Force.

HEALTH IN THE SHELTER: NEW PROBLEM FOR DOCTORS

TWO SETS OF medical records — reports on the war's effect on children and adults in country and town — are being compiled for Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health.

The first, begun over a year ago in the little towns and villages of the English countryside, is a record of progress.

It tells how London's slum children, discovering a new and brighter world of fields, trees and farmyards, got colour into their pale cheeks, became bright, alert and eager, put on weight and gained height.

Those Left Behind

The second — a more depressing document — deals with the adults and the children left behind in London to sleep every night in the Underground or huddle into Anderson and brick shelters.

Psychologists are joining the doctors in this study — for quite apart from the ordinary common complaints, loss of weight and vitality, the mental outlook bred under these conditions directly affects Britain's war effort.

Lack of sleep, absence of

fresh air, irregular meals and bad sanitation infect the mind as surely as they attack the body," said one medical authority to the News Chronicle.

A Quick Remedy

"In many cases the psychological effect may be worse than the physical. It is bad enough if the children's nerves suffer.

"A quick remedy for that is to send them out of London immediately. But the adults must be main behind to carry on normal services and maintain our factory output.

"All-round improvement in shelter amenities will be a great step towards solving the problem, but the work must be put in hand with all speed. If the present downward trend is to be arrested,

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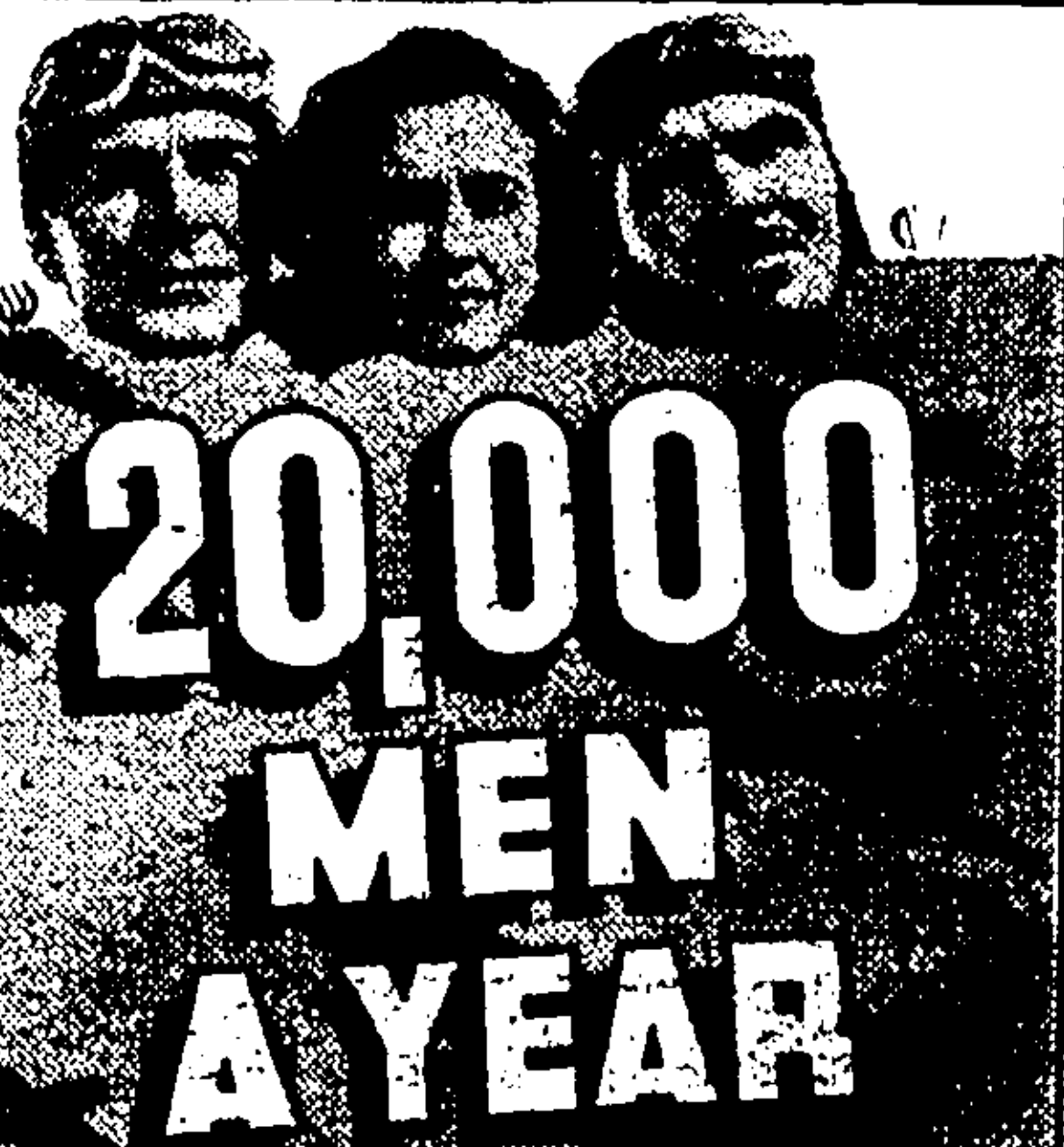
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"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"

TWO VITAL TASKS ENTRUSTED TO R.A.F. COASTAL COMMAND

(By Reuter's Air Correspondent)

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE Coastal Command is straining every nerve to assist the Navy to upset the Axis plans for reducing American aid to Britain and, at a crucial moment, launching any surprise invasion.

The magnitude of the task and pointers to success in its execution were outlined by a senior R.A.F. officer yesterday.

Aerial escort is being provided for many convoys through the north-western approaches to Britain.

U-Boat commanders have adopted the technique of attacking Atlantic shipping in these approaches by night instead of by day because they dislike the protecting aircraft.

Methods of locating and pouncing on submarines by night as well as by day are being developed. New long-range fighters will be coming into service to tackle the long-range bombers which are harassing Allied shipping.

Vigilant Watch

So vigilant are Coastal Command reconnaissance aircraft all the way from Norway to South France that it is calculated that these "eyes" of the R.A.F. will give due notice of the last stage of preparation for invasion anywhere along occupied European coastline.

Invasion barges are still here and while they are unlikely to sail in the present weather, a watch is being kept for any sign of move.

From the outbreak of the war to the middle of this month, air escort had been provided for 4,700 convoys.

Submarines were sighted on 280 occasions.

Approximately 166 attacks were made on them. The number of "kills" is not revealed.

In the last few months, approximately 50,000 tons of enemy shipping were destroyed by aerial torpedo attack alone. Scores of mine-laying flights have been made to estuaries in enemy-occupied territory for which "remarkable successes" are claimed.

Recently Coastal Command bombers have concentrated on German and Italian submarine bases in occupied France.—Reuter.

BOMBED BERLIN FROM 2,000 FT

Two R. A. F. sergeants, the pilot and navigator-bomb aimer of a plane which successfully bombed an important military objective in the centre of Berlin, are in a list of R. A. F. awards. They dropped their bombs from a height of 2,000 ft in the moonlight.

The pilot, Sgt. R. S. Ayton, No. 44 Squadron, who comes from Londonderry, Northern Ireland has been awarded a bar to the D. F. M., and the navigator-bomb aimer, Sgt. W. R. J. Hall, of the same squadron, who comes from Larne, co. Antrim, gets the D.F.M.

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ACTION IN KENYA

South African troops have captured prisoners in the El Yibe area, north of Dukana on the Kenya-Abyssinia front, according to an official communique issued in Nairobi yesterday.—Reuter.

AND HAVE BEEN SENT IN-
LAND TO CAMPS.

One Italian officer paid tribute to the British mechanised forces, saying that the Italian anti-tank guns were useless against British tanks and that most of the prisoners had had no more than three days' fighting.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PRISONERS IN INDIA

FOUR HUNDRED OFFICERS, AND THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF 4,000 ITALIAN PRISONERS, WHO HAVE ARRIVED FROM THE WESTERN DESERT, HAVE ARRIVED IN INDIA

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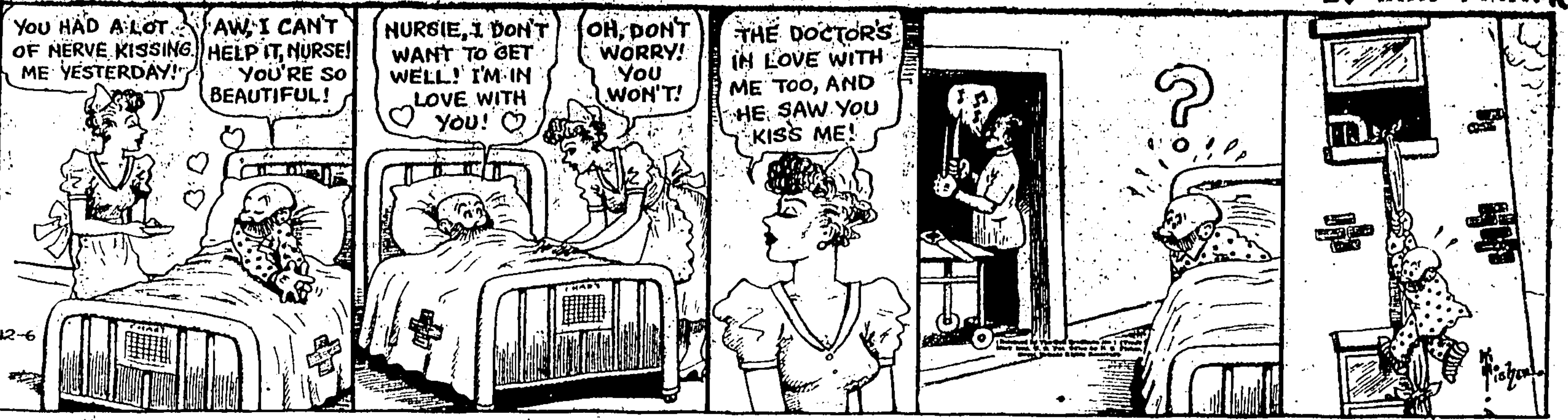
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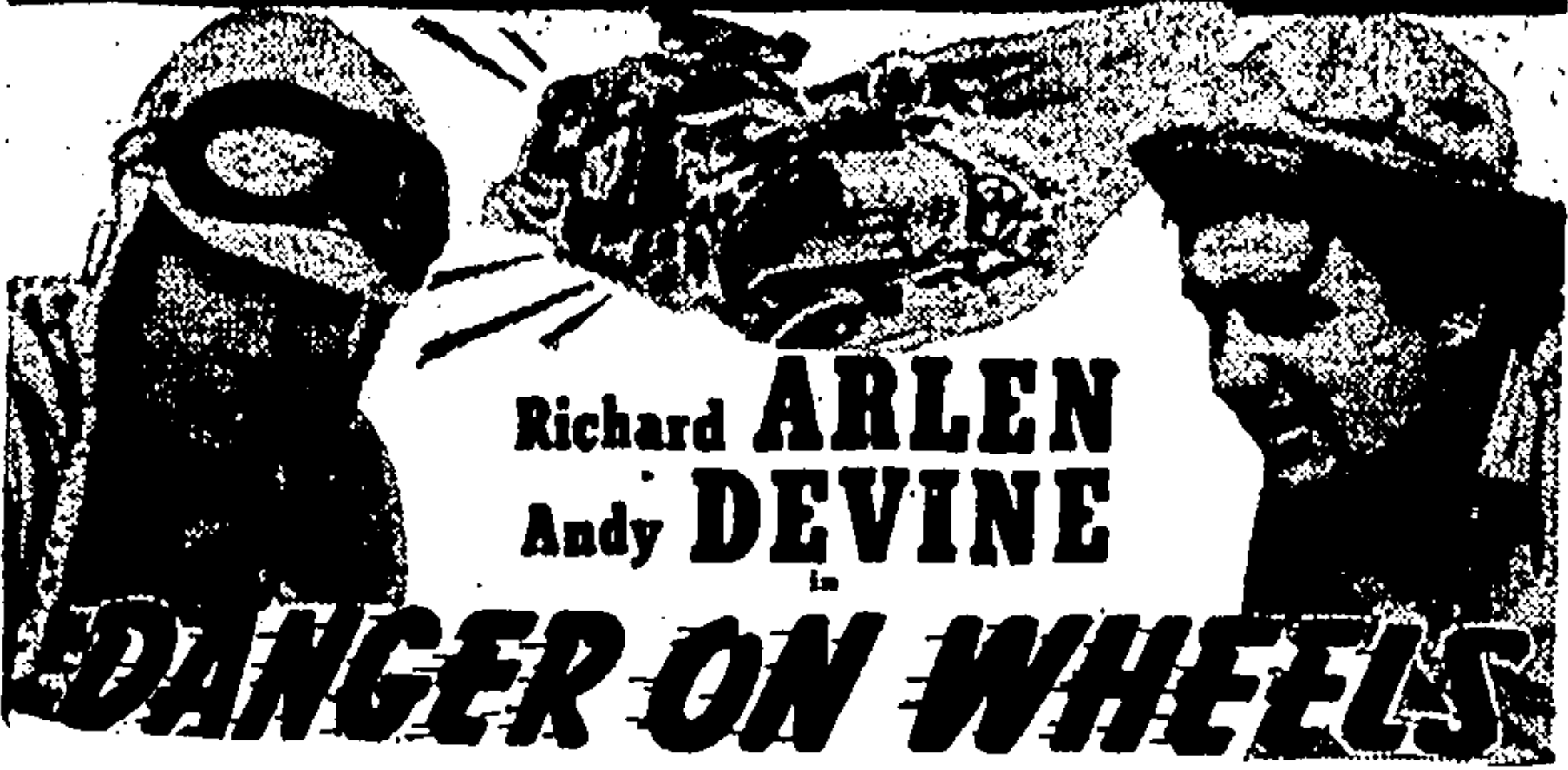
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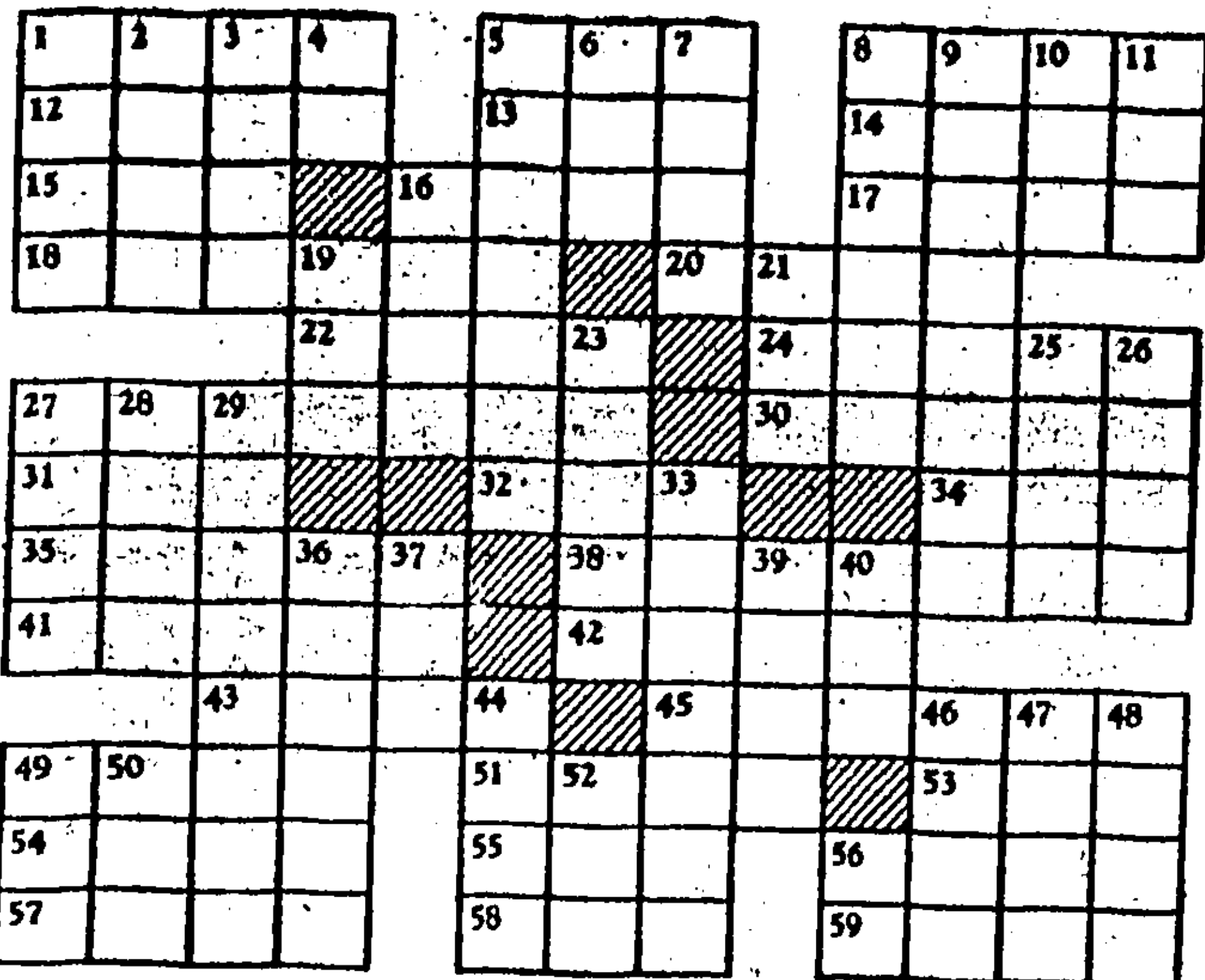
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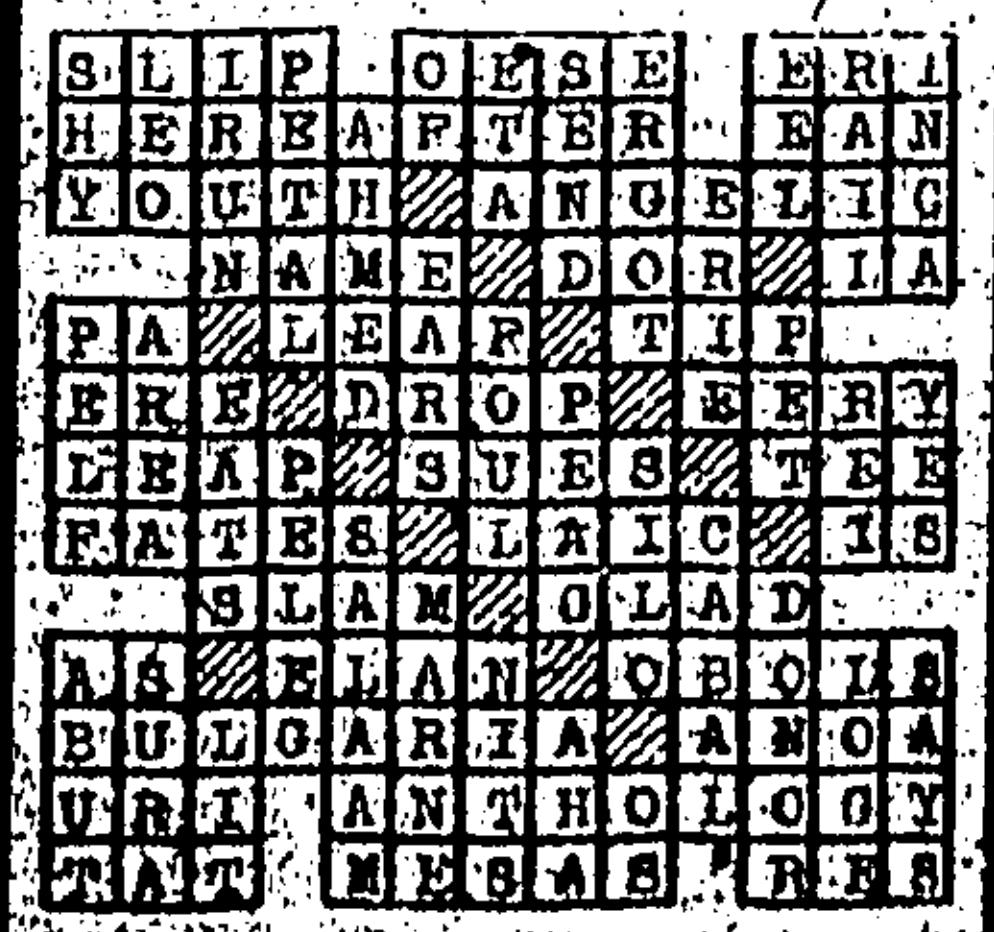
HORIZONTAL

- 1 Pertaining to a period of time
- 5 Favourite
- 8 Auroral
- 12 Colloquial; to annoy
- 13 Constellation
- 14 Certain
- 15 Peruvian tuber
- 16 To vent
- 17 Sun
- 18 Egis
- 20 Reclines
- 22 Fury
- 24 To shoot from cover
- 27 To wither
- 30 Sister of Circe
- 31 Digit
- 32 Ancient pistol
- 34 To be mistaken
- 35 To penetrate
- 38 Leafless plant organ
- 41 American commodore
- 43 Small case
- 45 War god
- 46 One of the Apollines
- 49 Ringless

VERTICAL

- 1 God of love
- 2 Wealthy
- 3 Turkish regiment
- 4 French article
- 5 Bound by a promise
- 6 Snake-like fish
- 7 Tax
- 8 One of a Jewish sect
- 9 Intruder
- 10 Madcap
- 11 Biblical name
- 16 European
- 19 Silkworm
- 21 Doctrine
- 23 To excite
- 25 Persian elf
- 26 Nobleman
- 27 Stride
- 28 To sharpen
- 29 Follows backward
- 33 Colloquial; escape
- 36 Roving
- 37 Cereal grass
- 38 Residents of a convent
- 40 Acted
- 44 Winter vehicle
- 46 Part
- 47 Goddess of mischief
- 48 To scour
- 49 Honey
- 50 Yellow bugle
- 52 Devoured
- 53 Printer's measure

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



PARTY OF 40 WOMEN AND A MAN

One man only is permitted to attend a women's party held every Tuesday night in Carlisle — and that's only because he plays the accordion.

Mr. Jock Cairns, an ex-Service man, whose wife attends, too, leads the singing at a weekly supper of wives and mothers who have men serving with the Forces.

They are good neighbours in Finn Street, Carlisle, and this party is held to provide comforts for their men folk.

From nearly every house a man has gone to the war. Mrs. Stevenson has four sons serving. The weekly rendezvous is the home of Mrs. Robinson, a widow with a son, of eighteen, who through Dunkirk and is now overseas.

She clears her furniture into the garden to make room for forty women, who sit down at trestle tables in her sitting-room. They have hot pies and peas, pickled beetroot, white and brown bread with fresh butter, biscuits and tea.

"Each woman pays a shilling for supper," Mrs. Robinson said. "The food is given or bought and some of us contribute part of our rations. My family have eaten margarine so that there should be fresh butter at the party."

Mrs. Robinson cooks, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Cairns are the waitresses, and Mrs. Stamper and Mrs. Allen the treasurers.

"There are never any quarrels in Finn Avenue," Mrs. Stamper told the press. "Everyone is helpful. We send money gifts to our men because, instead of cigarettes, some prefer a pint of beer — and it's so expensive these days."

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VOLUNTEERS FROM EIRE AID BRITISH

(From A Special Correspondent)

I LANDED AT HOLYHEAD after the strange experience of a week in neutral Eire. As the mailboat corkscrewed her way through the turbulent Irish Sea, leaving memories of the blazing lights of Dublin, I had the most encouraging experience of the trip.

Those casual young men in sporting tweeds and grey flannels, who came aboard at Kingstown, began to adopt a military bearing. Here and there one produced a British Army greatcoat or a steel helmet. They were loyal Irish soldiers of the King returning from leave.

Mr. de Valera is resolutely determined to maintain Eire's neutrality. Yet there is a constant stream of young—yes, and middle-aged—men as recruits to his Majesty's forces.

I met a prosperous young farmer in a Dublin hotel. One night he mysteriously disappeared and returned a few days later to tell me confidentially that he had been to Belfast and was now a private soldier in a well-known regiment. He is typical of many.

But there are German and Italian Legations in Eire; Dublin has no black-out worth mentioning, and her lights send out a thousand beacons; U-boats have been intensely active off the 1,300 miles of coast.

Occasionally unidentified planes fly over Dublin at a great height in the nights. They are believed to be German, though I heard no challenging gun-fire.

Constant Vigilance

Doubtless the vigilance of the authorities to prevent subversive activity is constant. During my stay an employee in a lightship off the eastern coast was sent to prison for possessing wireless transmitters and arms.

Five hundred members of the I. R. A. are interned and 100 others have been sent to prison for possessing arms. Those still at liberty are believed to be numerically insignificant, but from time to time the newspapers publish news of further arrests and sentences.

Dublin is profoundly shocked by the savage bombing of London and sympathetic to the Irish born refugees who pour off the boats from England.

But on the whole the people of Eire seem infinitely remote from the war, obstinately and innocently dreaming of neutrality, resolved to cling as long as possible to the comforts of peace. There is no rationing, butter, eggs and all kinds of food being available in superfluity.

Nazi Cold-Shouldered

Since the indiscriminate bombing and the invasion of the Low Countries, Dublin society has tended to cold-shoulder the German Minister, Hempel. He himself has almost retired from public life, and was last seen prominently at a football final six weeks ago.

The Italian Minister Vincenzo Berattis, on the other hand, treated less distantly, partly because Italy is a Catholic country and partly because of the belief that the Italian people oppose the war.

I investigated the stories circulating in England that Eire is teeming with German agents. Official figures show that there are 375 German subjects, half said to be refugees, compared with 23,000 British subjects.

Reconnaissance of the German Legation in Northumberland Road revealed it as a large, semi-detached, red brick building with creeping ivy over it. A policeman and a plain clothes officer kept close watch outside and eyed me searchingly as I passed.

Legation Radio

Hempel has a staff of five and two typists. The activities of Carl

Petersen, the Press attache, have from time to time been of peculiar interest to the authorities. He is alleged to have supplied the I.R.A. with money for their bomb outrages in England. I noted with interest a wireless aerial on the roof of the Legation. It might, of course, have been for receiving purposes only.

Outside the Italian Legation, situated in a Georgian house, the police watchers, who stood at a more respectful distance, scrutinised me as I sauntered past with just the same interest as their colleagues had shown.

Though Mr. de Valera has said that "if A attacks us, B will come to our aid," the Eire Government has confidence in its own preparations for defence.

Defence Steps

The Regular Army of 27,000 men has in recent months been expanded to 200,000, largely by the recruitment of a Local Security Force, which corresponds to our Home Guard. The A section of the L.S.F. is the Territorial Army and musters 100,000 men, who will be incorporated in the Army in the event of invasion. The B section is an observation corps.

Unfortunately the L.S.F. seemed very inadequately equipped. I found that out of one section of 800 men only 150 had weapons. No doubt, in time this will be remedied.

To prevent enemy air landings, fields and beaches have been extensively spiked. The strength of the Air Force is not revealed.

But most citizens of Eire are obliged to admit that the real defence of the country is the British Navy.

NAZI 'PLANES CRASH

Supposed Result
Of Panic

(From A Correspondent)

Two bomb-carrying Messerschmitts flying in a formation which tried to bomb a part of the South-East where I am operating to-day, crashed from high above the clouds and fell within 300 yards of each other. Both were "yellow-nosed," belonging to a squadron especially favoured by Goering.

The two Messerschmitts were separated in some way from the rest during a dog fight above the clouds which raged over the country lanes which I was patrolling. The sound of dog-fighting died away, but the noise of two fighter engines continued overhead above the clouds.

Suddenly the two planes came into view separated by perhaps a quarter of a mile. Both were obviously in difficulties and diving earthwards.

Two parachutes, each with a dangling pilot, came into view as the Messerschmitts crashed. One machine smashed itself into a field. The other crashed badly a couple of yards from a lonely house occupied at the time only by an 89-year-old widow.

Quiet Surrender

It is believed likely that the two pilots, scared away from the main Nazi force by some Spitfires which poured among their ranks, came in collision and destroyed each other.

The two pilots, one an officer and the other a sergeant-pilot, dropped more than two miles away from their wrecked machines. Both men, who were tall and powerfully built, surrendered without showing fight to mobile guards.

The Hurricanes and Spitfires altogether had a most successful day in this area. They broke up formation after formation of Messerschmitt bomb-droppers, bombers and fighters, and sent large numbers of them hurrying back over the coast towards France.

ROME TO INCREASE AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

IN APPARENT EXPECTATION of R.A.F. visits, the Rome Tribuna publishes an article entitled "Problems of Rome in Wartime." It urges early closing hours for cinemas and theatres, "in view of enemy air activity."

It is urged, too, that all offices in Rome should close at 5 p.m. and "if some firms should not think that these working hours are sufficient, cold lunches in the office are advised, as was the habit in the time of sanctions."

This would mean great economy in light and heat. Cinemas and theatres could institute afternoon shows, and patrons would be home by 10 p.m. at the latest to look after the children and carry out the instructions in case of an air raid alarm.

"Fortunately," the article continues, "Rome has good subterranean shelters in the old quarters of the city, and in the modern part every building is obliged to have a proper shelter." The suspension of other work on buildings is recommended for the "indispensable job of improving shelters."

Traffic Problems

Calling for a solution of traffic problems, which have become very urgent in Rome, the article suggests the abolition of private cars. There have been many complaints in Italian newspapers recently about the lack of taxis in Rome, presumably owing to the shortage of petrol.

Further insight into conditions in Italy is given by the "household hints." One of these explains how to make a woman's dress out of a man's suit, and another gives advice on how to shorten evening frocks "not utilised for the lack of night life," and make them into afternoon dresses.

Women who use lipstick are admonished to be sparing with it, as "cosmetics cost more than ever now" and ruin towels, bedclothes, etc., causing great damage to linen, which needs twice the washing, and wastes soap so that more than the double amount is necessary.

CHINA MAIL
WINDSOR HOUSE

**MR. KENNEDY'S
BROADCAST**

The broadcast speech of Joseph P. Kennedy like his resignation from the appointment of United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's raises two questions of great interest. One is whether he intends to help or hinder the effort to send increased aid to Britain. For many months there have been indications that the Ambassador was out of sympathy with much of President Roosevelt's policy of helping Britain.

Since returning to the United States in October, he has been quoted in statements about Britain which left little likelihood that he would be going back to London. There undoubtedly the appointment of an envoy whose background and opinions were more like the President's would be welcome. From the English side, either John G. Winant or William C. Bullitt, the two most prominently mentioned as successors, would promote better relations and to that extent facilitate the aid-to-Britain programme.

Mr. Kennedy's statement that he resigned to "help the President to keep the United States out of war" carried the implication that he could help more if not acting as the President's representative in London. Does that mean that he expects, to oppose the President's developing policy of aid to Britain? His speech on Saturday revealed some modification of his original stand, perhaps the result of the influence of close contact with the great weight of American opinion. But he is still in that curious half-way house which is reluctant to send material overseas if it is, possibly, too late!

The issue, as far as Mr. Kennedy is concerned, depends on the meaning and purpose of his reference to keeping "out of war." Everyone who uses that slogan needs to specify. Everyone prefers peace to war. But that is not the question. The real question is: What is the price of peace? Does anyone suppose that the British people would not prefer peace to the nightly rain of bombs? Our problem has been on what terms we would have peace—or how long.

That now is also America's problem. There are many Americans to-day who believe that war can be fended off from the

It may seem remarkable that Hitler, who prepared Germany for war with such intense fore-omitted to build an adequate Navy, and thus failed to profit by the major lesson afforded by the Great War. It should have been apparent to him, and his advisers, that the real cause of the collapse of the Central Powers in 1918 was the stringent blockade of Germany by the allied fleets; yet, in 1939, he let himself in for a war of titanic magnitude with a navy absurdly smaller than the one which had proved inadequate to save Germany defeat in the Great War.

The reasons for this are however not difficult to detect if we bear in mind the fact that the Germans, broadly speaking, are not a seafaring race. German ideals and war policy are founded on the worst of the characteristics of Frederick the Great, all of whose campaigns were entirely land campaigns. Command of the sea and sea-fighting never affected him or his armies in the slightest degree. His military efforts were largely concentrated on robbing and humbling Austria. His seizure of Silesia led to the Seven Years War in which he fought no less than twenty three considerable land battles, while the only sea fighting that took place was between England and France, of which even a faint echo hardly reached the armies fighting in mid-Europe. This absence of naval activity applies also to the wars engineer-

ed by Bismark. The Austrian war of 1866, commonly called the Seven Weeks War, was decided on land; the only sea fighting that took place was between the Italians and the Austrians, and in no way affected the Prussian army. The Franco-Prussian war, similarly, was entirely a land campaign in which the French Fleet had no major role to play. The resultant accumulation of

By
**Admiral Sir
Reginald Bacon,**
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
C.V.O., D.S.O.

this one side experience led Germany, not unnaturally, to look on a Navy as an expensive luxury and not a vital necessity. Hitler himself once called battleships "luxury toys of the democracies."

In the early nineties of last century a truer perception of the value of sea power was awakened in all countries, largely owing to the writings of Admiral Mahan, U.S.N. This coincided with a desire on the part of Germany for expansion; so colonies were acquired and her sea-borne trade greatly expanded. Then in the early years of this century came the rapprochement between Great

Britain and France, which brought vividly home to Germany the fact that, if her merchant fleet and colonies were to be protected in a future war, it was essential for her to have a strong Navy. But what she did not appreciate, and has yet to learn, is that the strength of a Navy should be assessed not only in terms of ships, but that the psychology of the officers and crews has to be reckoned with. Sea instinct is hereditary; it is also impossible to create traditions suddenly. Even in these days when ships may be looked on as mere machines floating on the water, differing from land machines mainly in shape and size a seaman is a seaman still. His upbringing, his outlook on strategy and tactics, differ radically from that of those who fight ashore. The instincts of a German Naval officer, both in the Great War, and in that of to-day are by no means the same as those of an officer in a Navy as old established as the British.

It is not easy to lay one's finger on the many slight differences between the two; one however stands out in bold relief. In the Army the loss of material is looked on, more or less, as a disgrace. "Saving the guns" has always been a rallying cry. Colenso and Maiwand are instances. At sea it is a cardinal axiom that, in fighting, ships must be lost if victory is to be attained. A little thought will show how greatly this difference of outlook must affect the fighting of a naval action. Had the German fleet

fought our Grand Fleet in January 1915, they would have found it only two dreadnought battleships superior in number to their own. Want of sea-instinct caused the German High Command to refuse to take the risk of losing ships, and so lost the best and only chance they ever had of winning the Great War.

Undoubtedly, this want of sea-instinct also blurred the outlook of Hitler. He saw, or thought he saw, how the submarine campaign nearly won the Great War for Germany. It seemed that if numbers of boats could be progressively increased in the next war, the chance of mastery at sea would increase until it became a certainty. More small vessels, even in large numbers, were cheaper and more easy to provide.

By the Treaty of Versailles Germany was denied the right to build large ships except to replace a few old-class battleships which she had been allowed to keep to protect her shores in the Baltic. It was useless to try to build battleships on the sly, for this could not be done without attracting attention and probably incurring strong action on the part of England and France. So she built a few submarines, which she was allowed to do, and also the so called, "pocket battleships" "Graf Spee" "Deutschland" and "Admiral Scheer" ships which could only have a very limited and special use, and which were quite useless for serious sea warfare. In fact the German Admiralty made the same mistake as that of which Italy has been guilty, namely, building special vessels which it was hoped might sneak about and sink larger warships, or prey on sea commerce instead of building ships which could openly face the fleet of its opponent.

There was at this time a world-wide but totally unjustifiable belief that aircraft were, infallibly, able to sink battleships; and, in German naval circles, that the magnetic mine and submarine were capable of supplanting the battleship. It seemed therefore to Hitler and his advisers that, if the new mines and submarine could take the place of the battleship, there was no reason to attempt to rival Britain in battleship construction, especially when cheaper weapons could destroy those mammoths. Further, the aeroplane was useful in land fighting as well as at sea, so it was better to bank on machines which could play the double role.

Needless to say this was not the opinion of British naval officers. They know well the difficulties attending sea-work; the difficulties of successful air attack on ships; they know the difficulties that submarines encounter in attacking convoys; and they know how those, whose business is to live on deep waters, have the knack of circumventing such attacks.

They have a firm belief that command of the sea must be gained and held by surface vessels, that the commerce of a country must be carried in ships above water, and that these ships are best attacked by surface vessels. They look on submerged craft and air-craft as useful auxiliaries to surface command but as a doubtful substitute for surface vessels.

The German leaders, Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, and the like, had neither sea knowledge nor sea experience. Their eyes were focussed on war as carried out on land, and they hoped that their sea invasions would fill the bill; moreover they were impatient to obtain results. Their war, to be successful had to be won before Britain could re-arm; so they did not dare to delay the commencement of hostilities in order to attempt to rival Britain's strength in battleships. Perhaps, starting as they performed had to a long way in arrears, they may have seen that it was hopeless to try to overtake our numbers, and that it was highly improbable that we should allow them to carry out so ingenious a programme. In the view of British strategists this German contempt of sea power is one of the fallacies which will lead to Germany's defeat in this war as in the last.

What Will Russia Do

Our newspapers recently carried large headlines about a meeting, which we cannot pretend to like—the Hitler-Molotov meeting in Berlin.

It is the technique of dictators to publicise their journeys and meetings. It is a successful technique, for in countries where there is a free press the journey or the meeting at once becomes sensational and dramatic.

There are certain things about the Berlin discussions which should not be forgotten. On January 30, 1937, for example, Hitler said to the sheep-like members of his Reichstag: "I consider Bolshevism the most malignant poison that can be given to any people. It is out of the question that National-Socialist Germany should ever be found to protect Bolshevism or that we on our side should ever agree to accept the as-

American continent best by entering the war frankly as the ally of Britain and China, to stop the aggressors where they are. Many others—the majority—believe that money and materials should be thrown into the struggle but not men. Many others are thinking more in terms of building an impregnable defence in the Western Hemisphere.

Apparently Mr. Kennedy is in this group. But those who belong to it should say whether they would stop aid to Britain. They should try to define the point at which they fear such aid will lead America into war. They should say also what they would do if Britain fell.

stance of a Bolshevik state. For I fear that the moment any nation agreed to accept such assistance it would seal its own doom."

The speeches of Hitler and his Yes-men are filled with such statements which could be paralleled by Soviet statements about Na-

By Vernon Bartlett

tional-Socialism. The two men who met in Berlin, therefore, met to conclude an opportunist agreement which neither will respect if it becomes inconvenient to do so.

Why, then, did they meet? They met because Hitler's war against Britain and Mussolini's war against Greece have been so unsuccessful. Hitler must therefore try other methods and Russian help is necessary if they are to succeed. Molotov has no great desire to be an accomplice but he has little choice because there is perhaps no country in the world to-day that so much wants to keep out of war as the Soviet Union. Its only immediate danger of war comes from Germany, and therefore Germany must be placated.

Fourteen months ago the Soviet Union signed an agreement with Nazi Germany. Ever since, under the cloak of that agreement, it has been building up defensive barriers against the Nazi danger. It has acquired half of Poland, which protects the rich wheatfields of the Ukraine; part of Finland, which protects the approaches to Leningrad; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, crowded for political reasons by German colonists; Bukovina and Bessarabia, which bring the Russians to the banks of the Danube and well on the way towards the Dardanelles. Germany, in return, has gained nothing but the uneasy assurance that she would not have to carry on war on two fronts.

A Greek surrender to Italy might possibly have led to a Turkish surrender to Germany. Instead, the valiant Greek defence has led to a strengthening of British positions in the eastern Mediterranean, and to a strengthening of Turkish determination to fight. Hitler's only hope of destroying that determination is by persuading the Russians

to threaten the Turkish rear, for the Turks dislike the idea of a war on two fronts just as much as the Germans did.

If the Turks surrendered to this threat then Hitler could treat the Greco-Italian campaign as a sideline and could push his armies down through Rumania and Bulgaria and across the Dardanelles towards the oil of Iraq and the Suez Canal. That would be a triumph indeed, but there are great obstacles in the way.

One is the Turkish knowledge that surrender would mean slavery. Another is the doubt whether the Soviet army would undertake a campaign against Turkey, whatever the assurances Molotov gave to Hitler—there may always be mysterious delays and difficulties in that part of the world, as those Germans have learnt who expected vast supplies from Russia after the signature of the last Russo-German agreement. A third obstacle is the fact that Germany cannot pay Russia adequately for this important service.

M. Molotov may be tempted by offers of an outlet to the Persian Gulf, less than a thousand kilometres in a straight line from the Caspian Sea. The mouth of the Baltic Sea is controlled by Germany; the mouth of the Black Sea would be controlled by Germany if Turkey surrendered and allowed Hitler's troops to cross into Asia Minor. Vladivostok is a long way away. Therefore the prospect of ports on the Persian Gulf must be an attractive one to Moscow.

But it is hardly possible that the Russians, who have so carefully built up their defences against Germany during the last year are going to open their flank by allowing the Germans into Turkey in return for a German offer of an outlet to the Persian Gulf which is not Germany's to give. Therefore, whatever the communique issued from Berlin, some of us will continue to doubt whether the results can be important. Hitler will continue to hate Bolshevism. Russia will continue to build up defences against the Nazis. The British will continue to believe in their own growing military strength and to doubt the ultimate importance of such obviously artificial political intrigues.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM IN LOW COUNTRIES

NIGHT AFTER NIGHT some of them creep out into the dark and cut the telephone wires from the German listening posts and the Ack-Ack batteries.

The lights are there, too, flashing from the black-out ground just as they used to in the days of the German invasion. Only this time the signalers are not traitors, who signal in order that their country may be conquered by the Germans, and that they may help rule it for them. They are Dutchmen and Belgians staking their lives for freedom.

In a thousand ways Dutchmen and Belgians are carrying on the fight against the intruder, encouraging their own people, who rejoice in passing from mouth to mouth news of the latest exploits of the "freedom fighters."

They have the Germans worried. Neither death sentences nor bribes have stopped the Dutch people from hiding British airmen who have had to land in Holland and helping them to get back home.

Harsh prison sentences, such as that of eighteen months' hard labour on the youth who "insulted the German Army" by saying in the hearing of fellow employees that "Britain would soon drive the Germans out of Holland," don't stop them from speaking their minds, attending secret patriotic meetings.

Although it is a criminal offence, Dutchmen listen to the broadcasts of Radio Orange from the British Broadcasting Corporation. Their one concession is to close their windows when doing so.

Wisecracks

Just before six in the evening, cafe keepers in the small villages look at their watches and say, "It is getting a bit cold, don't you think? Wouldn't you like to come into the back room where it's warmer?" And taking their Schiedamer gin with them, they all troop through to the back parlour and listen cosily to the Orange Radio news from London.

Even newspapers, though they are under complete Nazi control, manage to smuggle in wisecracks. A typical one was the headline I saw, the other day: "Dutchmen last longest."

It got past the German censor because the story that followed was a dry, statistical paragraph showing that Dutchmen live longer than other people. But its war implication caused many a delighted chuckle. (Seeing this newspaper here in London was in itself a tribute to the Dutch underground organisation, for the export of newspapers from Holland and Belgium is strictly forbidden by the Germans.)

The parsons, too, do their bit, choosing texts from the Bible with an encouraging bearing on the present troubles. One is an expert at sermons in which the Germans are not mentioned, but abused all the way through.

The Raw Deal

Two Sundays ago he close as his text Psalm 82: "How long will ye judge unjustly, and accept the persons of the wicked? Deliver the poor and needy, rid them out of the hand of the wicked."

A few nights ago a Dutch Nazi commentator asked, "What can be the reason that so many people are so obstinate in their friendship and reliance on Britain?"

If he really wants to know I can give him the answer.

The Dutch and the Belgians are not prepared to accept Hitler's so-called New Deal — they themselves call it the Raw Deal — reducing them to servants of the Germans, living on a lower standard than their masters, and without even the right of determining for themselves what work they shall do, or where.

Said the Deutsche Volkswirt, organ of German industry, "The standard of living of the Dutch people must be lowered if the conquered country is to supply Germany with food."

It has been. More food and vegetables have been sent to Germany in four months than Holland normally exports — to all Europe — in a year. Belgium, an industrial country, has been forced to export food to Germany.

With the result that the rationing in rich Holland is to-day stricter far than in Germany, and in Belgium it is not even possible to get the meagre rations prescribed.

No Dish Washing

The notoriously cleanly Dutch are in future not even to be allowed to wash their dishes. The German fuel and water control announced on the radio: "It is not necessary to wash cups and knives and silver three times daily. Once is sufficient. That saves water, soda, soap, and fuel. Eat vegetables raw after cleaning them with permanganate of potash."

Another talk said: "There will be no food shortage if you eat vegetables and give up meat. Take a glass of fruit juice instead of tea. Lunch should consist of porridge and a ration of black bread."

Three hundred thousand men and women lost their jobs in Holland because the Germans decide that Dutch industry was superfluous competition with that of Germany, and removed to Germany the raw material stocks of Dutch factories.

Now they are being forced to go to Germany in labour battalions. If they do not go they are told they will receive no unemployment pay. Said the arrogant Herr Währungs, Nazi labour chief of the Reichland: "Dutch labour must go where it is ordered to go; the day of individualism is over."

Exploiting Workers

The only big factories still open in Belgium and Holland are those working for the German Army. The Fokker aircraft factories and the Philips radio people are the chief among these.

Even the famous Dutch diamond cutting industry—much of which managed to escape to Britain—is informed that there is no room for it in Holland now. "The German diamond cutting industry is more modern and economical," is the verdict of the coordination office.

In Belgium the great steel plate firm of Ougree has amalgamated with the German steel combine of Otto Wolff, making a deal by which it obtains a number of shares in the German business in return for control of the Belgian enterprise passing to the Germans.

The German and Belgian big business tycoons, with their ally Hitler's blessing, thus join in exploiting the Belgian workers.

And now the Germans are beginning their preparations for the next stage in the Hitler conquest of the Low Countries.

Propaganda is being made through a group of Dutch and Belgian Nazis for the creation of a new province of a new province of Greater Germany to be called Westmark—as opposed to Ostmark, which is Austria—comprising Holland, Belgium, and Flanders, as well as some of the industrially most valuable regions of Northern France.

"FUNIETY" TO BE REPEATED

A repeat performance of "Funiety," a novel and highly successful variety entertainment given a short while ago, has been arranged to take place on February 1 at the China Fleet Club Theatre in aid of the South China Morning Post War Fund (Hornbar Fund).

During the interval since its first appearance rehearsals have continued and an entertainment of even higher standard than the first is promised. Seats at popular prices are bookable at Art-House's Music Store, 110, House Street.

BRITISH COURAGE PRAISED

The confidence of the British people in their country's final victory and the high moral of London residents were stressed by a number of Japanese evacuees from the British capital, who arrived in Japan on the Fushimi Maru, when they were interviewed by Japanese newspaper correspondents.

Three reasons why it is practically impossible to think that Britain will collapse in the near future are the steady moral of the British people, the economic strength of the country, and the fact that Britain still controls the seas, according to Mr. Tokuo Ideno, managing-director of the Nippon Yuen Kaisha offices in London.

The reason for the high moral of the British people, said, Mr. Ideno, can be attributed mainly to the stolid, composed and self-possessed character of the British. The economic stability which Britain still seems to maintain, he added, is due to the speedy and effective restrictions undertaken simultaneously with the outbreak of the war, and also to the success of the British convoy system.

Not Bleeding To Death

Asked whether it was true that Great Britain was being slowly bled to death by the intensive German bombings, Mr. Ideno quoted a statement made by Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, that it would take ten years to destroy half of London by bombs.

However, he added, this could only be said in regard to buildings and does not mean that the people of London could stand the mental strain of the raids that long.

On the other hand, Mr. Ideno said, the British Government is successfully preparing plans to move important Government offices to the suburbs of London and also into the country, if necessary.

Regarding the bombing of British ships at sea, Mr. Ideno declared that only a small percentage of the ships which bring supplies to England are sunk and that, moreover, Britain is building, buying and chartering ships faster than they are destroyed by German raiders.

This is another reason why Britain is still rich in materials, Mr. Ideno concluded.

Confidence Stressed

Another prominent passenger on board was Mr. Moritaro Iwasaki, who has been in London for 27 years and is the owner of the Tokiwa Restaurant in the West End of London, the largest Japanese restaurant ever established in a foreign country.

He declared that Londoners seem confident that Britain will win in the end, and are determined to fight until victory is achieved.

Business is going on as usual, he added. People whose houses have been bombed during the night, continue to work just the same the next day. —Havas.

MISS WILKINSON BOMBED

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, escaped unhurt when a house in London where she was staying was damaged. Miss Wilkinson's secretary stated that though she was shaken up by her experience, Miss Wilkinson was making light of it.



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NEW DEVICE TO CHECK NIGHT RAIDING

AN IMPROVEMENT IN DEFENCE MEASURES AGAINST THE GERMAN NIGHT RAIDERS WAS REVEALED BY AIR MARSHAL SIR PHILIP JOURBERT TO HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX, ROTARY CLUB.

"Only this morning," he said, "I had a bit of encouraging news regarding our counter-measures against the German night raiders. I cannot tell you anything about it. You must take my word for it."

Sir Philip would not amplify his statement.

It was authoritatively stated in London that while we are intensifying our efforts to find a reply to night bombing the Germans are also carrying out experiments to the same end.

An expert in the R.A.F. said: "We are working on several promising methods, but there is no single remedy for it."

Likely To Diminish

"I am firmly convinced that the cure will be found possibly by both sides and even ually night-bombing is likely to diminish in the same way that the heavy day bombing has decreased."

He went on to explain that our defences were certainly pushing the raider to high altitudes. Even over Coventry he was operating above the effective range of searchlights.

Germany, like ourselves, is using night fighters. She still has an advantage in numbers so far as bombers are concerned, but as our guns have recently been fitted with even better instruments more raiders than ever were being turned back.

There was no doubt that the German raiders, especially rabbits among the pilots, were being turned back and were dropping their bombs haphazard at no particular target.

ITALIAN WARNING TO SWISS

The Basle National Zeitung's Rome correspondent reports that the Italian radio, commenting on the recent prohibition of Swiss newspapers in Italy, added: "Switzerland must not consider itself inviolable—that is our last warning."

A virulent anti-Swiss campaign has started in a section of the Italian Press.

The newspapers concerned are mainly the smaller provincial journals, but some of the statements made are amazing in view of the excellence of Italo-Swiss relations hitherto. The Libero Moschetto, for instance, states: "Upper Tessin, Valais and Grisons represent Italy's outmost bulwark and therefore comprise part of Italy's natural defence system."

The Popolo di Brescia, the director of which is Yvon de Benac, formerly Italian Vice-Consul in Zurich, accuses Switzerland of bad faith and exploitation of Italian workmen, and a whole arsenal of cheap aspersions are cast at Switzerland and the Swiss.

DEAD WIDOW RIDDLE

A window cleaner at work saw Mrs. Charlotte M. Roberts, an elderly widow, of Stapleton-road, Bristol, lying beneath her kitchen table.

He called the police, who found that she had been apparently battered to death. Close beside her lay a heavy iron saucepan, and on a table was a flat iron stand, but no iron.

NAZIS BOMB BY REGIONS

Regional bombing seems to be the chosen German method for attacking our cities by night. Statistical analysis of the fall of bombs in selected areas in London suggests that the airmen are given a fairly widespread region as their objective and not any specific target.

The aim is to spread the bombs in a region where good targets are known to be, and to rely on the probability of hits being secured by using enough bombs.

Many people have expressed the view that specific targets are being aimed for. They argue from the fact that certain areas seem to be visited frequently and others hardly at all, and that several bombs often fall close together.

Plotting of bomb craters over any large area does not support the specific target theory.

Those who contend that the Germans aim for specific targets often attribute a vastly exaggerated importance to landmarks of the smaller sort which are almost certainly invisible to night raiders. The landmarks, they use, would be massive ones like a bend in the river or a reservoir, or, in the light of parachute flares, a railway junction.

Regional bombing is obviously wasteful. Moreover, when applied to an immense area like London, it is not likely to be so effective as the aimed bombing of the kind adopted by the R.A.F. over Berlin.

JURY IN MURDER TRIAL GO HOME

Enemy night raids have made legal history. In a murder trial proceeding at the Old Bailey the jury of men and women, for the first time in a murder trial, according to Mr. Justice Tucker, are being allowed to go home each night instead of being locked up in a hotel.

A regulation was introduced to permit the change, and this is the first jury to benefit from it. The jury were not allowed to disperse during the luncheon hour however.

The court has a glass roof and "spotters" are on duty on the top of the building to enable the trial to continue during an Alert until danger is imminent.

1914 AIR WAR AT 40,000 FT.

Recent German tactics in raids on Britain have emphasised the defence value of height and almost certainly foreshadow further developments in this direction next year.

Already planes are flying near their "ceiling" on operations which for most modern fighting planes is from 30,000ft to 35,000ft, and it is likely that what may be called the physiological ceiling of crews is around 40,000ft with present oxygen equipment. Fighters of 1941 will almost certainly operate at this height.

Pressure suits or pressure cabins will be needed if aircraft are to be pushed to greater heights, and that is probably the chief problem. The secondary problem, also one of great difficulty, is engine power in rarefied air.

The engine problem is met by supercharging, usually in more than one stage, so that one supercharger comes in for the first part of the climb and another for the latter part. Superchargers can be mechanically operated or driven by the exhaust.

The exhaust-driven variety is thought by many engineers to be superior for high flying and has been experimented with a lot in this country as well as in Germany and America. In fact Britain is in a favourable position regarding high flying, not so much through her own researches as through those conducted in the United States.

NAZIS ACCUSE DUTCH OF SIGNALLING TO R.A.F.

MARSHAL GOERING, head of the German air force, has flown over Holland at night to check reports that the Dutch are signalling to R.A.F. raiders, states the Rotterdam correspondent of Vrij Nederland, the Free Dutch newspaper published in London.

The German military commander in the Netherlands is said to have reported to Berlin that Holland "is crammed with spies," who communicate with British aircraft by signals, and inform the enemy of all movements of all the movements of troops and shipping.

Other statements made by the correspondent are that:

"In Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam people go into the streets as soon as the British Air Force is signalled. Anyone asked why he stands watching the planes replies: 'I want to see some decent foreigners occasionally.'"

Curfew hours have been extended by the Nazis, and because of recent happenings, the velvet glove has been replaced by the Prussian mailed fist. Six Haarlem schoolboys have

been sentenced by The Hague military court for sabotage. Four of the boys received 15 months' imprisonment, but the sentences on the other two have not been disclosed, presumably because of their severity. The boys cut electric cables and telephones installed by the German military.

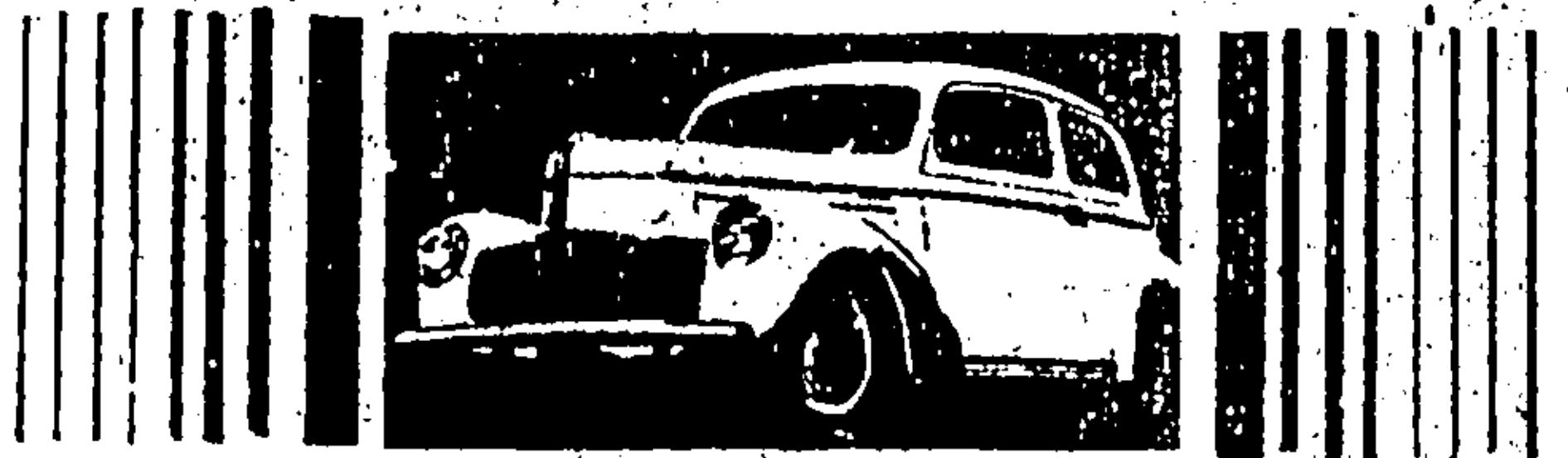
An Amsterdam correspondent of Vrij Nederland states: "There has been serious street fighting in Amsterdam and Venloo between Dutch and members of Mussert's armed Nazi organisation. In Amsterdam the Nazi party shop in the centre of the city was attacked and wrecked. There was grave fighting and shooting."

"The Dutch, armed with knuckle-dusters, crowbars and hods, laid low some of the Nazis. As a reprisal the Nazis smashed up the home of a secretary of the Netherlands Union."

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EVENING

FRIDAY, 24th January, 1941, 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 25th January, 1941, 9.15 p.m.

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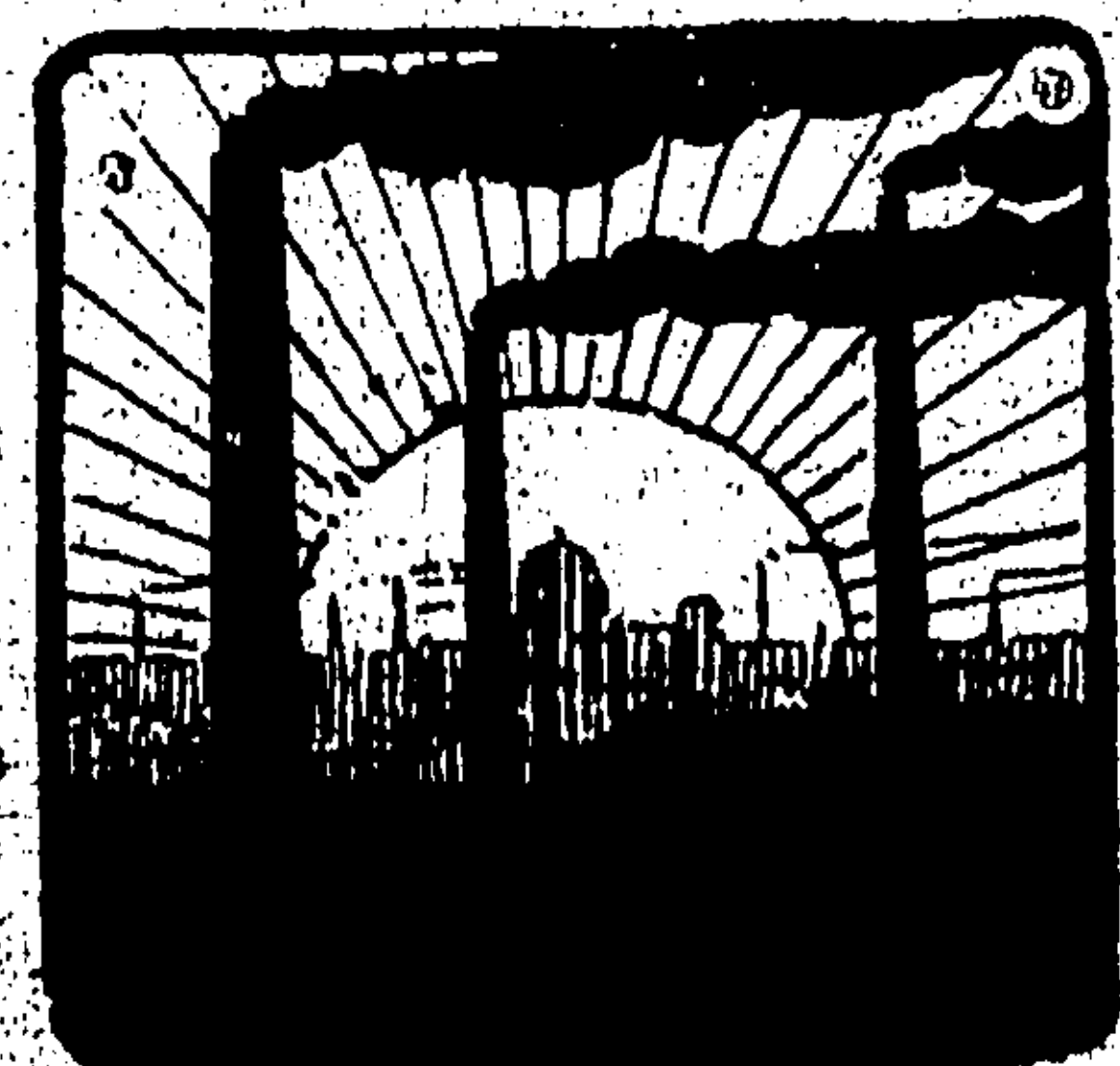
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PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of Feb., 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
N.	S.	E.	W.			
1		Rural Building Lot No. 441.	Island Road, near Stanley.	As per sale plan	About 15,700	\$180
						\$3,925

WARNING

Business Houses are hereby warned that all payments in connection with the 1941 edition of The Hong Kong Dollar Directory should be made at the Offices of the publishers, through the post or by chit book.

No one is authorised to visit offices and collect money on behalf of this publication.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of Feb., 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
N.	S.	E.	W.			
2		Ping Shan Inland Lot No. 1.	Castle Peak.	As per sale plan	About 54,450	\$250
						\$2,723



PUBLIC AUCTION

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
N.	S.	E.	W.			
3		Ping Shan Inland Lot No. 3.	Castle Peak.	As per sale plan	About 54,450	\$250
						\$2,723

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., Windsor House, Des Voeux Road, Central. Telephones:—20022 & 20011.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 11th, February, 1941, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st, February to TUESDAY, 11th, February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong 21st, January, 1941

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 21st Jan., 1941 commencing at 10.30 a.m. at the premises of The China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Sub-Station, Yaumati, 1st. Floor.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
On View from Monday, the 20th January, 1941.
Terms: Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 16th Jan., 1941.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 22nd Jan., 1941 commencing at 6.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 2, Connaught Road, Central. (2nd Floor)

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS (mostly China & Hong Kong)
Terms: Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 17th Jan., 1941.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 23rd, January, 1941 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 35 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

comprising:—Teakwood & Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Chairs, Perambulators, Wardrobe & Cabin Trunk, Carpets, Rugs, Elder-down quilts, Gramophones & Records, E. P. Brass, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Electric Lamps & Heaters, Cutlery, Curios, Ornaments, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

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1 "Underwood" Typewriter
1 "Mullard" Radio Set
1 Piano by "Hopkinson"
1 Enamelled Bath
1 Fire Extinguisher

On View from Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1941.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 20th January, 1941.

BRIDGE NOTES

A BIDDING PROBLEM By The Four Aces

"Please tell us how this should have been bid," writes C. R. U., of Kansas City, Mo. "We're sure both of us were wrong, but we don't know just what bids would right:

East, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

♠	A K J 8	♥	A 6 2
♦	A Q 7	♣	A Q 7 3

West

♠	6 5 2	♥	Q 4
♦	9 5	♣	K Q 10 8

North

♠	8 5 4	♥	7 3
♦	J 9 8 5 4	♣	10 9 3

South

♠	10 9 7 2	♥	10 2
♦	A 6 2	♣	10 2
♠	K J 6 2	♥	
♦	K 4	♣	

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass Pass 1♣
1♥ INT Pass 3NT
Pass Pass Pass

"As you can see, three notrump is a cinch, but we could have made six spades. North claimed that South's failure to bid one spade over East's heart overall convinced him that the South hand didn't contain a four-card spade suit. He therefore saw no point in mentioning the spades, but went right to game in notrump. "South demurred that his spade suit was a little too shabby to bid and that the diamonds were too short. One notrump, he felt, while not a good bid, was the best available. What's your verdict?"

As usual, in questions of this sort, both players were wrong. Most experts would bid two diamonds with the South hand, rather than one notrump; and some of them would bid the spades in spite of their weakness. We do not like South's choice of one notrump, but care even less for North's jump to three notrump. North's second bid should be two spades — unless he can be quite positive that his partner would surely have bid any four-card spade holding if he had held one. From there the road to Slam is easy. Probably South would raise to four spades, and then North might bid five diamonds, South



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five hearts, and North six spades.

Saturday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

♠ K -
♥ J 9
♦ A 10 9 5 3
♣ A 10 7 5

The bidding:

Jacoby You Maier Schenken
INT (?)

ANSWER: Pass. Your chance for a game is practically nil against the strong notrump opening bid; and there is no point in risking a sizeable penalty just to try for a partial score.

Score 100% for pass, 0 for any other bid.

Question No. 619

To-day you are Oswald Jacoby's partner and with neither side vulnerable, you hold.

♠ A Q 8
♥ 10 5
♦ Q J 9 7 6
♣ K Q 4

The bidding:

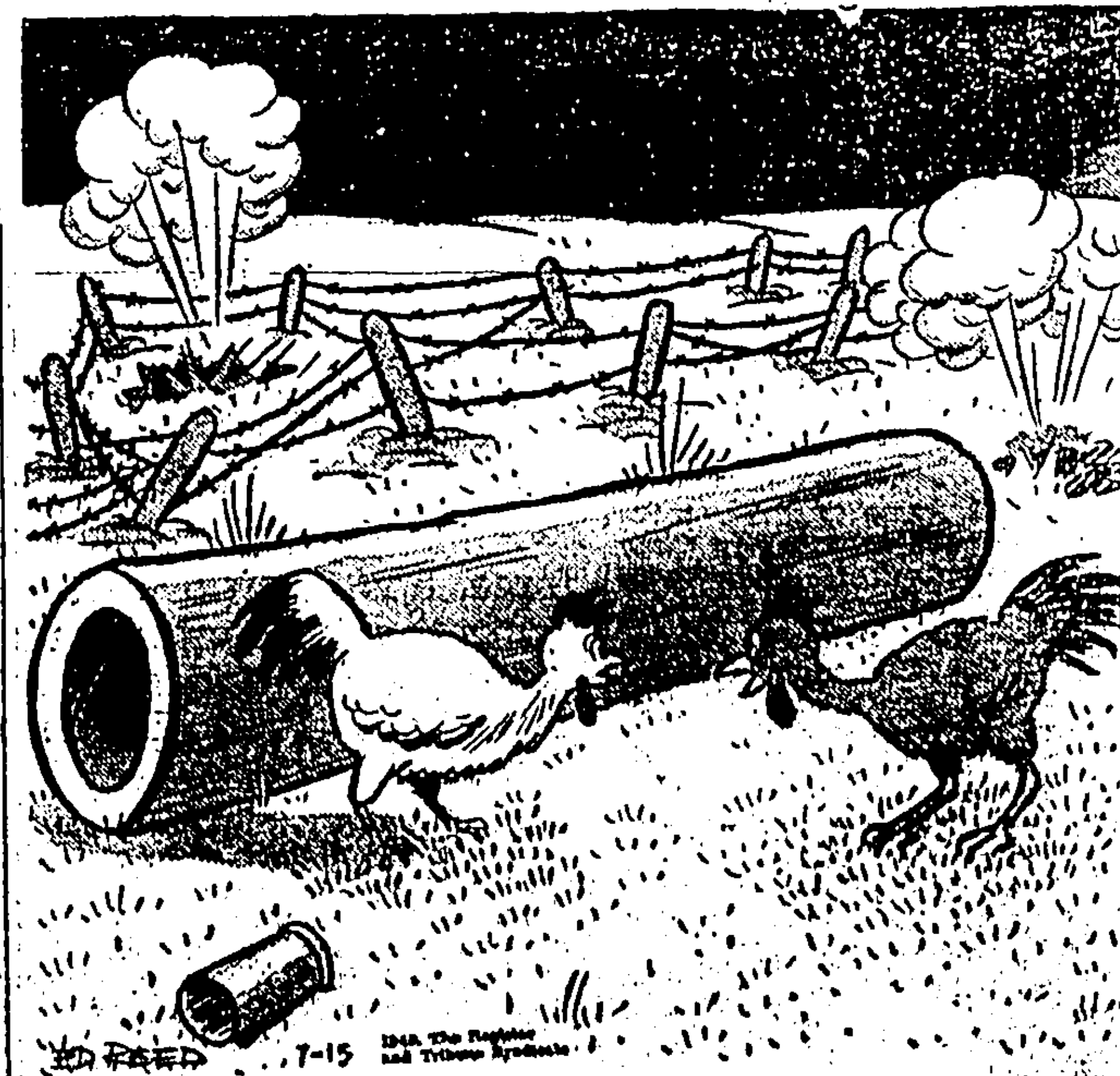
You Schenken Jacoby Maier
1♠ Pass 1♣ Pass
(?)

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED



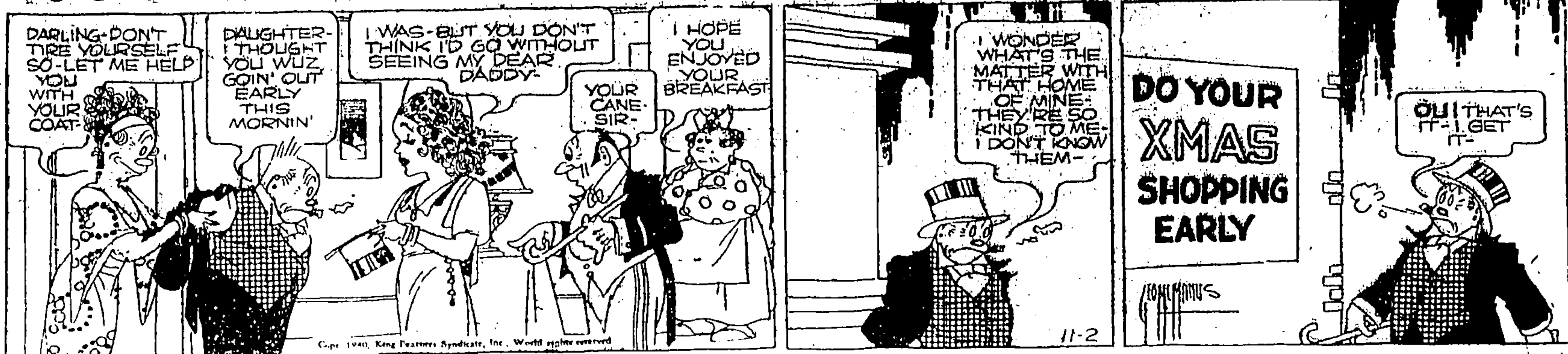
"I'm afraid to scratch for worms—the fields are mined!"

Here's Luck

EWO BEER

Tel. 30311

Bringing Up Father



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Some Greek Dishes You Can Try

Napoleon said, "An army marches on its stomach." Let us see what the Greeks eat in their land, which was ancient before British roast beef and Irish stew were even thought of.

The food eaten in Greece is partly governed by religion, as the number of days on which no meat, eggs, and milk are eaten total 200 per annum. In some districts the peasants eat meat only once or twice a week; in others, only a few times a year. On feast days it is the custom to roast a whole lamb on the spit.

Of the meat eaten, mutton and veal have precedence, then comes chicken. Pork is eaten only during the winter months. Beef is hardly ever eaten by the Greeks, as they do not dream of killing an animal as useful as the ox. Oxen are killed only when they are too old for agricultural purposes, and by that time they are very lean and tough.

Pilaffs

Greek cooking for centuries has been influenced by Turkish cooking, and the Greek pilaffs (savoury rice) are still very similar to those of Turkey.

Rice dishes are very popular, and many kinds of pilaffs are eaten. One of the favourite pilaffs is made by frying a cup of rice in a little butter or oil for eight minutes. Strong stock, salt, pepper, and chopped tomatoes are then gradually added to the rice, and it is simmered for about 25 minutes. When properly cooked, the rice should be just moist, and each grain should be detached. Often small pieces of mutton, previously browned, are mixed in with the rice 15 minutes before serving.

Ghofaria Plaki

The great national fish dish of Greece is ghofaria plaki, or baked fish. Mostly, bream or mullet is used for this dish. The filleted fish is placed in a baking dish with a little oil and water, two cloves of garlic, salt and pepper. Six finely chopped onions are

lightly fried in oil, also a few chopped tomatoes. These are added to the fish and baked in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes, until the fish is quite tender.

Arni Souvía And Kebato

Another favourite dish, undoubtedly of Turkish origin, is arni souvía, or meat on skewers. Small cubes of lamb or mutton, seasoned with salt, pepper, and bay leaves, are threaded on skewers and grilled till well browned on an open fire.

A national dish of Arcadia is kebato, which consists of small pieces of liver grilled on a skewer of thyme wood.

Invariably salad is eaten with these grilled meats. It is made of shredded raw cabbage, beet-root, haricot beans, black olives, and capers. A dressing made of four tablespoons of vinegar, three of oil, a little salt, pepper, and mustard is poured over the salad.

Yahourtí

Butter is seldom used, being replaced by olive oil, which is cheap and plentiful. Milk products, except cheese, are eaten

only by the wealthier class. Goat's milk is most often consumed, either fresh or curdled (yahourtí). The peasants eat fresh and dried vegetables made into a thick soup; cheese—mostly home-made cottage cheese; and the roes of salted fish, especially from herrings and sardines. When available, they eat fresh fish.

Breakfast consists of coffee and a crescent roll, like the French petit déjeuner, and the solid meals are eaten at midday and in the evening.

The Greek people are very fond of sweets, pastries, and cakes. One of their favourite sweets is baklava—a paste made of almonds, honey, and spices.

Coffee is the national beverage, and is served in tiny cups. A glass of water is always served with the cup of coffee.

Avgholemono

A typical Greek soup is avgholemono, or lemon soup. It consists of a good chicken or beef stock, thickened with a little rice, which is cooked in the soup. Just before serving, the yolks of two eggs, diluted with a little of the warm stock and the juice of one and a half lemons, are stirred into the soup. Croutons are served with the soup.

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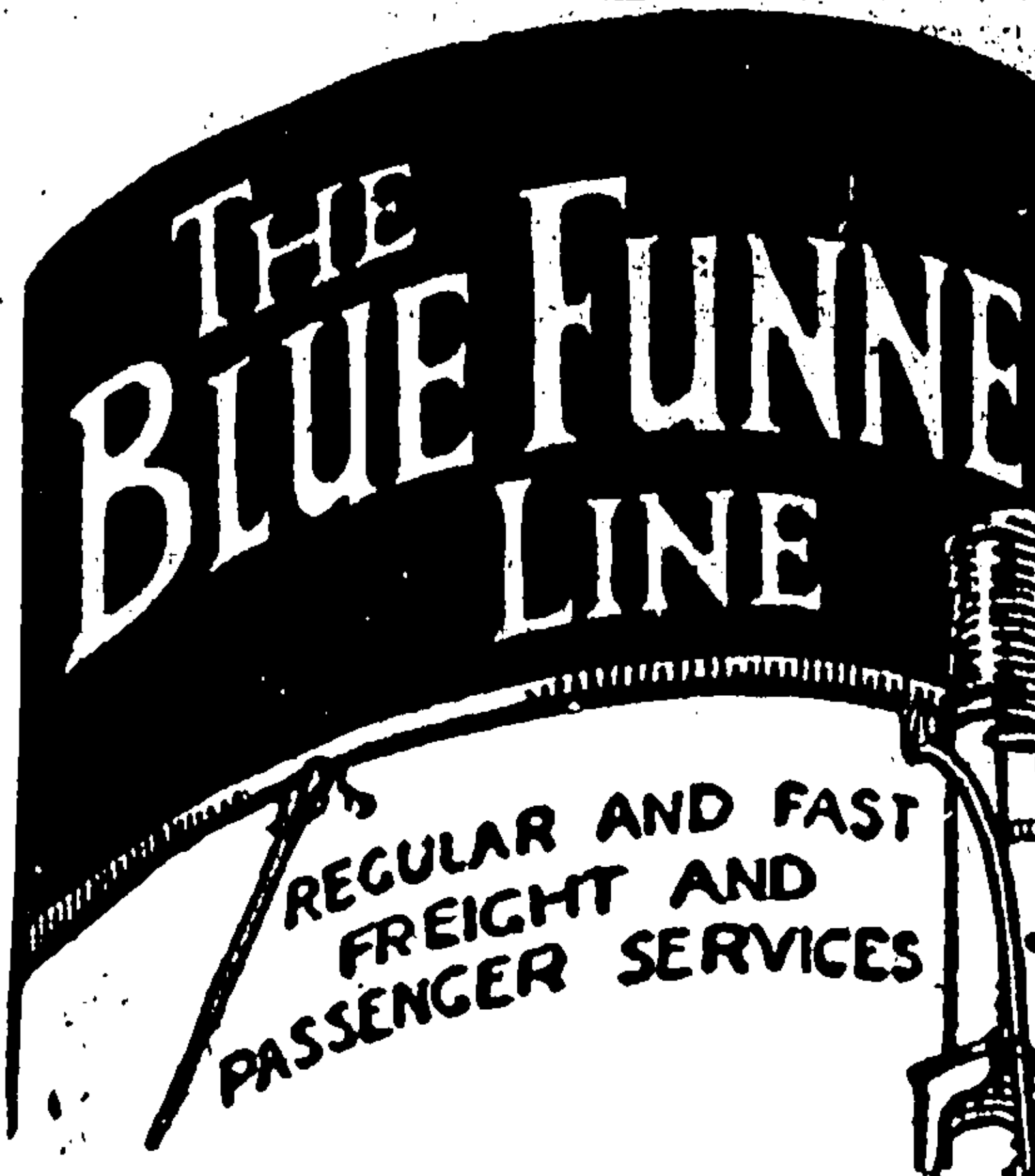
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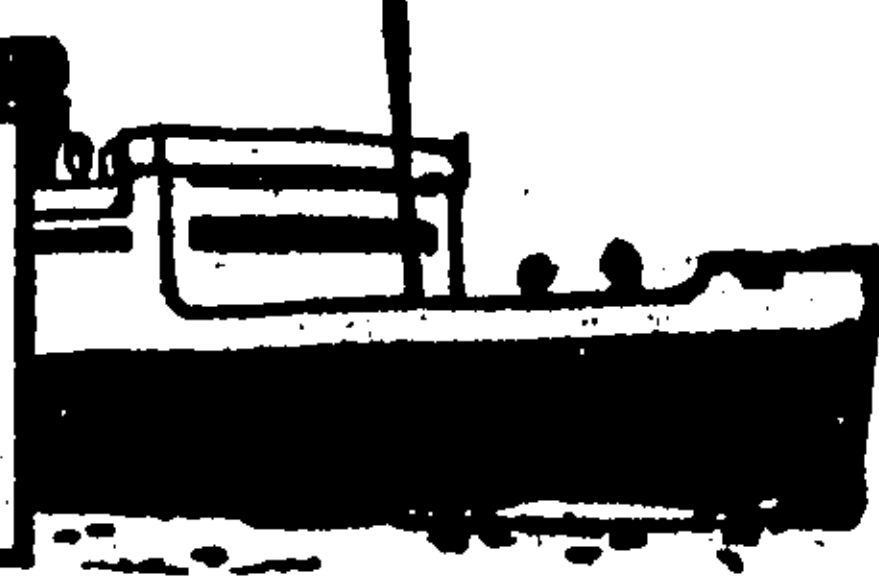
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OUTWARD MAILS	
TUESDAY	
Haiphong	3.30 p.m.
Manila, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney.	
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Reg.	5.00 p.m.
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Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	7.00 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta.	
Parcels	5.00 p.m.
Letters	7.00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY	
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."	
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Reg.	G.P.O. 5.00 p.m.
Ord.	7.00 p.m.
Canton	7.00 p.m.
THURSDAY	
Straits and Rangoon	12.30 p.m.
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Ord.	5.30 p.m.
Reg.	G.P.O. 5.00 p.m.
Ord.	6.00 p.m.
Straits	7.00 p.m.
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12.15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 p.m.—Dance Favourites of Not-So-Long-Ago.

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 p.m.—Variety with The Mills Brothers, Hildegarde and The Western Brothers.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 p.m.—Mozart—Symphony No. 41 in C Major ("Jupiter").

2.15 p.m.—Close down.

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 p.m.—A Programme of Folk Music.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of the Hour".

7.30 p.m.—Portuguese Programme.

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 p.m.—This week's programmes.

8.06 p.m.—Mendelssohn—Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.

8.35 p.m.—Songs by Tito Schipa (Tenor).

8.43 p.m.—Elizet—The Fair Maid of Perth Suite, Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News & News Commentary.

9.30 p.m.—London Relay—Talk: "Scotts Abroad".

9.45 p.m.—Harry Roy's Stage Show.

9.55 p.m.—Harry Roy & His Orchestra (Recorded at the actual performance at The Garrick Theatre, Southport).

10.00 p.m.—An hour of Dance Music.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.

THE CHINA MAIL, JANUARY 21, 1941

11, SAVED 3 FROM FIRE IN SHELTER

HEARING SCREAMS from the garden, eleven-year-old Philip Anslow, of Beech Road, North, Stour Bridge, rushed out to find the air raid shelter on fire.

He dashed in and brought out his eleven-month-old brother Michael, and laid him on the grass. Then he went in again through the flames and smoke, brought out his sister Jennifer, Michael's twin, and handed her to his mother who had run into the garden.

NIGHT IN A BOMBED HOSPITAL

Caught by the sirens in a part of London from which I could not get home, I spent the night as a guest in a hospital. Because of the atmosphere of calm and unobtrusive efficiency, it was one of the quietest nights I have had since the intensive bombing of London began.

Not so for the hospital staff, however. I slept soundly through many hours of heavy gunfire. One of the medical staff told me afterwards that incendiary bombs had been dropped "all over the place." Doctors, nurses and the rest of the staff had been working for three hours treating casualties before the incendiary bombs began to fall. These were dealt with so efficiently that neither I nor the patients knew anything about them.

The engineer and a staff of porters went round putting them out. One which fell through the roof of a disused ward on the first floor was extinguished by two of the sisters with sand.

A family of seven who had been buried under debris for four hours were brought to the hospital during the night. I was told that the two youngest—George and Robert, aged ten and eight—quarrelled and fought each other almost continually in their basement prison. "They quarrelled like Kilkenny cats," said one of their sisters. They were the last to be rescued and they continued their fight in the ambulance on the way to hospital.

It was most reassuring to see the ward where the casualties were housed in the morning. Two coal fires were burning, giving an air of comfort, and the pink blankets made the whole room look gay. Sisters and nurses went cheerfully about their tasks and there was a constant stream of relatives, who came in the most informal manner.

One of the casualties was a young policeman with a burn on his foot. He told me that while trying to put out a fire bomb that fell on the police station one of his boots was set alight and in pulling it off one of his hands was burned. Though he must have suffered intense pain he was wonderfully cheerful.

By this time the shelter was like a furnace, and Phillip refused to let his mother get near it.

Calmly walking through the flames for the third time, suffering agony from burns, he brought out his four-and-a-half-year-old brother David to safety.

Philip and David are now in the same ward in a Stourbridge hospital suffering from burns. Michael and Jennifer were unhurt.

"The three children were sleeping in the shelter in case of a raid," Mrs. Anslow said. "I think the candle must have fallen over and set light to the celluloid on the baby's gas mask."

"Philip certainly saved their lives. He was so quick in getting into the shelter that my older boy, Geoffrey, dashing out of the house, and not realising the children were all safe, went into the fire and found the shelter empty."

I have eight children and I train them all to help me. It was while Philip was at the sink washing up that he heard the screams from the shelter.

"He didn't wait to call anybody but rushed out and rescued them all on his own. But he says little about it."

In a letter he has written me from the hospital, his one thought is for the twins. The hospital stated that Philip is much better and that David is improving.

STRANGLED GIRL—POLICE CORDON

Police cars formed a moving cordon round the area in which fifteen-year-old Mary Hagan, of Waterloo, Liverpool, was found strangled in a road blockhouse.

It is thought that a soldier with an East Lancashire accent might be able to give some information, and the military police in the district have been invited to co-operate. They are questioning all soldiers in the local barracks who had outside passes.

One soldier who was seen near the blockhouse on several occasions during the past week, is described as being between twenty-five and thirty, with a rather sallow complexion. He wore battle dress, and people who had seen him described him as being rather untidy.

The inquest on the girl was formally opened and adjourned for a month.

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BOYS DIED KEEPING VOW

Four boys, who vowed they would not be separated during the war have died together.

Schoolboy chums at Hull, they joined the crew of the steamer Tiverton, which the Board of Trade has now officially given up as lost with all hands.

Nine months ago, the Tiverton sailed down the Humber bound for Narvik for a cargo of iron ore.

Nothing has been seen or heard of her since.

The four chums were Harold Crossland, sixteen, deck boy, of Sunway Street, Hull; Alex Hardie, sixteen, mess-room boy, of Manchester Street; Thomas William Leake, seventeen, deck boy, of Waverley Street, and Albert William Norris, seventeen, galley boy, of Towler's Terrace, Eton Street.

"The night before they sailed they were all together in my house, playing darts," Mr. E. R. Norris, an old trawler skipper and father of Albert Norris told

"ANDERSONS" IN THEIR HOUSES

Experiments are being made to build Anderson shelters inside Birmingham houses, Councillor Norman Tiptaft, chairman of the A. R. F. Committee, said at a meeting.

Germans are more dangerous than bombs and health is to be put before bomb risks, he declared.

No more big underground shelters are to be built. For health reasons the committee will in future concentrate on small surface shelters and strengthened basements to accommodate a few families.

"One night last week we took a census of the occupants of public trench shelters in Birmingham, which revealed that only 15,000 people were sleeping in them," he said. "This represents only 1½ per cent. of the city's population. The remainder were in their own homes."

the press.

"My wife never got over the shock of the news that the ship was missing. Her heart was broken, and she died last month."

Alex Hardie was the main support of his widowed mother. Her husband lost his life at sea.

G.M. FOR HEROISM BY NURSE

Heroism of a junior nurse, Miss Violet Eleanor Reid, during an enemy air raid has earned her the George Medal.

She is one of fifteen civil defence workers similarly honoured. They include two firemen, ten policemen—nine of them in the Metropolitan Police—and two railwaymen.

Miss Reid is employed at an asylum. During the raid five explosive bombs were dropped in the grounds.

One bomb hit the edge of the roof of the kitchen of the tenable block in which eighty-two mental patients were housed. The explosion caused six casualties.

In spite of wounds, loss of blood and deafness caused by the explosion, Nurse Reid attended the patients and an injured colleague.

She carried her colleague upstairs and attended her until a doctor arrived. She then returned and looked after the patients.

Saved "Suicide Men"

By her cool and cheerful conduct she prevented the confusion among the mental patients from developing into what might have become a panic.

Joseph James Harper, fire brigade station officer, rescued two members of a bomb disposal section who were trapped in a crater while attempting to dig out an unexploded bomb.

The two men had been lowered into the crater and were overcome by gas in the cavity below.

Superintendent Thomas Bruce, of the Fire Brigade, displayed exceptional courage when an enemy bombing aeroplane crashed destroying shop and dwelling houses.

Rescued Amid Flames

Three persons were trapped in a wrecked surface shelter which caught fire.

Superintendent Bruce and other volunteers succeeded in moving heavy concrete slabs and other debris from the shelter and rescuing the inmates.

An ammunition train of fifty wagons, standing on a single line railway, was hit by an explosive bomb during an air raid.

George Frederick Keen, sub-ganger, and George Henry Leach, of the Southern Railway Company, collected a working party to remove the wagons to a place of safety. It took two hours to move the wagons, and during that time the burning vehicles were exploding and debris was shooting in all directions.

Mr. Tom Breaks, Deputy-Chief Inspector of the Home Office Fire Brigades Division, has been awarded the O. B. E.

Indifferent to the crash of falling bombs and ignoring murderous machine-gun fire, he calmly carried on directing operations of men fighting a large fire during an air raid.

When water had to be relayed from a point far from the fire he risked his life to see that the work was done.

TWINS FOR ACE'S WIDOW

Twin boys have been born to the wife of a young Canadian airman who was killed in an air fight in the defence of London a few weeks ago. She was the first British girl to wed a Canadian airman in the present war.

He was Pilot Officer Alec Albert Gray Trueman, aged twenty-seven who gave up his medical studies in Canada to take a short service flying commission in the R.A.F. two years ago.

A year ago the red-headed broad-shouldered Canadian was introduced to Ethel Mary Lord, a charming twenty-seven-year-old Lincolnshire girl at a dance. Soon they were in love, and in January, after a brief engagement, they were married.

Nine months later, Mrs. Trueman received the news that her husband had been killed.

Names have already been chosen for the twins. One will be called Michael George, like their grandfather, and the other will receive his father's name, Alec Albert.

Meantime, grandfather Lord is determined that the babies shall have a fair start in life. He is hoping that they will study medicine and become doctors.

Pilot Officer Trueman's father is a doctor in Canada.

Mrs. Trueman is herself a twin. Her sister, Miss Mildred Margaret Lord, a governess, is already looking forward to the time when she can devote her attention to the fatherless babies.

When Mrs. Trueman and the twins leave the nursing home they will stay with Mrs. Trueman's parents in Boultham Park Road, Lincoln.

ROOF-SPOTTING TO BE IMPROVED

Roof-spotters who signal air raid "danger imminent" to factory or office workers below are soon to be linked up with the Observer Corps.

This will give the spotter a better chance of giving warning in time.

Details of the scheme are still being worked out.

Since the outbreak of war the Observer Corps have been at work detecting enemy planes, plotting their movements and passing on their data to the R.A.F.

The Government's link-up policy was revealed to a conference of industrialists, labour leaders and workers at Derby.

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Army Hockey Team For T.T.

By "Squaddy"

MIDDLESEX Regiment have several good sportsman in their midst who have represented the Army or their battalion during the past seven years or so at some sport or other.

Sgt. Freshwater, a good all round sportsman has represented his battalion or Company in the following sporting events: Football; Rugby; Hockey; Cricket; Athletics; Boxing; Swimming; Water Polo; and Pass-ball.

He has played football for the battalion since 1934, and was a member of the Middlesex Football eleven who were beaten by the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Final of the all Egypt Army Football Cup at Moascar in 1935-36 football season by the only goal of the match.

He was also a member of "A" Company when they won the British troops in Egypt Small Football competition two seasons in succession in 1933-34 and 1934-35.

He has represented the Army at Football during the past five years, and played in several different positions.

His original position was right half until this season when he was called upon to fill the berth at right back for the battalion, at which he has displayed good form and recognition.

He was a playing member of the Colony team which toured Manila in 1939. This year he has represented England against Portugal in the International series, the Rest against the Chinese and has been selected to represent the Army against the Chinese in the Kotewall Cup match on the 27th January.

He was in the Battalion seven-a-side Rugby team which were beaten in the Semi-Final in the Singapore Tournament 1936-37.

L/CPL BRIGHT, who has represented the battalion at football since 1936 is an excellent footballer and plays a good hard game at centre-half which has won him recognition for the Colony and the Army in Hong Kong.

He is a good hockey player and plays centre-forward for the Battalion. He was selected to play in the Army trial held at Sookunpoo last Friday. He is very fast and has good ball control, and on many occasions has lead his side to victory.

During the last two years he has come on very well at cricket, and is capable of making a good score.

He was a member of "H.Q." Company Football team which this season won the Area Small Units Football Competition.

PTE. SHEEHAN has an excellent record for Football in the Colony and has represented his battalion since 1936.

His original position was left back, but during the earlier part of the season he was playing in the forward line, but now he has gone back to his old position.

He has represented the Army at football during the last three years in Hong Kong and was looked upon as one of the best backs the Army had seen in the Colony for a long period.

He played for Hong Kong against Manila in Manila at full back and centre-half.

He also was a member of "H.Q." Company Small Units Football team, who were winners of the Small Units football competition this season.

He is a fine athlete, and has represented the battalion at high jumping, and hurdles for the last four years.

He plays hockey for the battalion, and is a fine inside left.

He was selected to play in the Army trial at Sookunpoo last Friday, and played a fine game.

ROYAL Army Service Corps, who defeated the Middlesex in the Junior Shield on Saturday at Sookunpoo deservedly earned their victory, after being led three goals to

one at the interval. Full time the score was three goals all, and after extra time had been played the Corps piled on three more goals to make the final score six goals to three.

This took them into the First Round proper.

Engineers have also gone into the next round by beating Kowloon by six clear goals. These two teams should do very well in this competition. If they can avoid meeting each other until the Final it would be a very interesting match to watch.

SAPPER FOX of the Engineers and Pte. Jennings of the Middlesex are both fighting it out to take the lead for goal scoring in the football leagues. Both players have scored 26 goals each and are leading by eight goals from their nearest rivals.

FOLLOWING have been selected to represent the Army (British Ranks) against the Hong Kong Hockey Club to-day at Sookunpoo

bully off 4.45 p.m.

L/C Dove (Signals); Bdr. Anderson (R.A.); Cpl. Neve (R. Scots); Capt. Skipwith (R.A.); Sgt. Croston (R.E.); L/Sgt. Waldron (Mx.); Lieut. Clague (R.A.); Gnr. Marshall (R.A.); Cpl. Hitchcock (R. Scot); Spr. Shaw (R.E.); Sgt. Homberg (R.E.).

Umpire: Cpl. Hodge (Signals). This is the first Army (British Ranks) hockey match to be held this season. This is a strong team and should be able to beat Club who have one of their strongest teams out to-day for this match.

PTE. NOBLE, of Middlesex Regiment is in strict training for the Command Individual Opens which take place on the 13th March. Last year he was beaten by

Pte. Corrigan of the Royal Scots, who is now the holder of the Garrison Feather Weight belt and also Royal Scots holder of this weight.

This year Pte. Noble is in much better trim than he has been for the past seasons and should be able to win his belt if he fights as well as he is doing at the present moment.

TO-DAY at Sookunpoo the Royal Engineers and the Royal Scots meeting the Final of the Small Units Rugby competition, kick off 3.00 p.m.

Royal Scots have a good team and should be able to win this event although Sappers should be able to extend them. Both have one or two excellent players, but the Royal Scots have a better combining fifteen.

FERRIER'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICAN GOLF

THERE IS NO DOUBT that any leading Australian player, either amateur or professional, can learn a great deal by playing in the United States, writes J. Ferrier, in a Sydney journal.

Before I started on my present trip I felt that my golfing education would be improved, but I did not realise how much it was going to assist me.

By watching and studying the best professionals during their play on every possible type of course and greens I have learnt many points which have aided me in simplifying my own game.

Different Conditions

Conditions here are so different that a season's play gives the experience of five years' play at home. Henry Cotton has frequently made the statement that his tour of the United States several years ago, when he was a young player, gave him a tremendous lift along the road to success.

Golfers unconsciously copy from each other. One can see the leading players for ever watching each other in play and practice in an endeavour to pick up a



THE RIGHT GROOVE

By BEST BALL

Tommy Armour had the ability to keep his right elbow tucked in quite close to his right side to a noticeable degree. Bobby Jones was another who advised this factor as one of the cardinal virtues of good play. In the above illustration for instance the Atlantan affords an excellent example of this fundamental, his right elbow hovering against his side as he reaches the half way mark of a complete body turn.

The reasons for keeping the right elbow near the body are obvious. It encourages a swing straight back from the ball, the hands in close to the body thus preventing any tendency to let the clubhead stray outside the imaginary path from the ball to the hole. This may not seem important but as the downswing approximates the path of the backswing it can be important at impact. For the swing which comes onto the ball from outside the line of flight can cause a considerable slice. With the elbow in close the chances of this happening are reduced to a minimum.

Send Trap Tips. NEXT ARTICLE:—

Navy's Rugby Team

The following will represent Navy in a rugby match against Middlesex at 4.15 p.m. to-day at Causeway Bay:

P. O. Clough, Sub-Lt. Kennedy (Capt.), P. O. Wilson, Cadet Lamie, L. A. C. Gracie; Sub-Lt. Smith, A. B. Gallacher; Sub-Lt. Dodson, S. B. A. Baggs, S. B. A. Flynn; A. B. Grange, Cadet Thornhill; L. S. A. Palmer, Sub-Lt. Richards, P. O. Baugh, Reserves, Flt-Lt. Wright, L.S.B.A. Addis, Sig Lovelock, Yeo, Sig. Mitchell, Tel. Porter, S. B. A. Deegan.

BIG SCORES BY WEST, RICHARDSON

Half-centuries by Richardson and West were the feature of a friendly cricket match played at King's Park on Sunday, between Royal Air Force and H.M.S. Tamar.

Tamar won by four wickets. Batting first, R.A.F. lost their first wicket for only 17 runs but then ensued a fine partnership between Goodwin and Richardson which realised 87 runs. With their score at 119 for 5, the Airmen declared.

Tamar were given a good start by West and Whiteside, who put on 75 for the first wicket in 45 minutes, but thereafter they found run-getting difficult but Boyes stayed in until the R.A.F. total had been passed with four wickets in hand.

R.A.F.				
1. Goodwin, c Snell, b Horgan	39			
2. Callaghan, hit wkt, b West	5			
W. Richardson, c Boyes, b				
West	51			
Smith, b Horgan	5			
Palmer, not out	6			
Hawkins, c Whiteside, b Horgan	0			
Abbas, not out	2			
Extras (W6, B1, LB4)	11			

Total (for 5 wkt. dec.)	119			
Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	8	0	26	2
Horgan	5	0	23	3
Brown	6	0	23	0
Boyes	3	0	16	0
Whiteside	4	0	20	0

H.M.S. TAMAR				
C.P.O. West, c Paling, b				
Henley	54			
Whiteside, run out	25			
West, c Abbas, b Henley	0			
Brown, c Henley, b Hawkins	6			
Horgan, hit wkt, b Hawkins	14			
Boyes, not out	12			
Hopkins, hit wkt, b Henley	7			
Snell, c Abbas, b Henley	1			
Sharp, b Henley	4			
Extras (B2, LB2)	4			

Total (for 8 wkt.)	127			
Wilson and Jones did not bat.				
Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hawkins	13	0	51	2
Smith	3	0	26	0
Stimson	3	0	18	0
Henley	7	1	28	5

CHESS RESULTS

The Senior and Junior Tournaments of the Kowloon Chess Club are rapidly approaching conclusion. Colony Open Championship and Open Junior Championship will start soon.

The Senior Open Tournament will commence on February 4 with six players competing and should be completed by the end of March. The competitors will be E. Zimmern (runner-up last year), C. M. Sequeira, D. E. de Carvalho, K. Weiss, G. S. Coxhead and L. Karpovich.

The Junior Open Tournament has so far attracted seven players but more entries are expected.

In the case of a large number of entries, the Tournament will be a single round affair. Mr. A. Kurrik, care of the Government Analysts Department, is receiving the entries.

The following are the latest Kowloon Chess Club Tournament standings:—

SENIOR "A"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
C. M. Sequeira	7	4	3	0
G. S. Coxhead	7	4	2	1
L. Karpovich	6	4	1	3
K. Weiss	5	2	0	4
H. A. Samuel	5	0	0	6
SENIOR "B"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
D. E. de Carvalho	9	7	1	1
K. M. A. Barnett	8	5	0	3
A. Y. Bjorkhoff	8	5	0	4
B. D. Evans	8	2	4	3
M. W. Olusuff	7	2	1	4
Wm. Lee	8	2	0	2
JUNIOR "A"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
J. Grefalda	6	0	3	3
A. C. Poupard	6	0	3	3
V. V. Kolachoff	10	5	1	4
F. A. Fabel	8	5	0	3
A. C. Mitchell	10	3	0	7
Th. Laufer	10	2	1	7
JUNIOR "B"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
A. Benjamin	10	7	2	1
J. H. D'Aimola	10	6	1	3
S. Benjamin	9	5	2	2
N. Drake	8	5	0	3
C. Lee	9	1	0	8
J. Wallner	7	0	1	6

WEEK-END SOCCER PROGRAMME

Following are the football fixtures for the week-end:

SATURDAY	
First Division	
Police	v Sing Tao
(Boundary Street, 4 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v St. Joseph's
(Kowloon, 4 p.m.)	
Second Division	
Club	v Royal Scots
(Caroline Hill, 4 p.m.)	
Third Division	
Service Corps	v Middlesex
(Sookunpoo, 4 p.m.)	
Kit Chee	v Royal Scots
(Caroline Hill, 2.30 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v Ordnance
(Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.)	
Engineers	v South China
(Sookunpoo, 4 p.m.)	
Sing Tao	v Navy
(St. Joseph's, 4 p.m.)	
Club	v Police
(Military, 4 p.m.)	
Fourth Division	
International	v 35th R.A.
(St. Joseph's, 2.30 p.m.)	
Engineers	v A.S.A.
(Military, 2.30 p.m.)	
SUNDAY	
Lai Wah Cup Semi-Final	
Navy	v Civilians
(Kowloon, 3.30 p.m.)	
MONDAY	
Lai Wah Cup Semi-Final	
Chinese	v Army
Third Division	
A.S.A.	v 24th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4 p.m.)	
First Division	
Club	v Eastern
(Club, 11.00 a.m.)	
Navy Ground, 3.30 p.m.)	
TUESDAY, JANUARY 23	
Kotewall Cup	
Navy	v Chinese
(Sookunpoo, 3.30 p.m.)	
Second Division	
Club	v Service Corps
(Club, 4 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v Kit Chee
(Chatham Road, 2.30 p.m.)	
Sing Tao	v South China
(Caroline Hill, 2.30 p.m.)	
Third Division	
Air Force	v 35th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4 p.m.)	
Shell	v Signals
(Club, 2.30 p.m.)	
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29	
Second Division	
Royal Scots	v Engineers
(Sookunpoo, 2.30 p.m.)	
Third Division	
Medicals	v Engineers
(Military, 4 p.m.)	

MACAO BEAT POLICE AT FOOTBALL

Hong Kong Football Association will have to field a very strong team in the forthcoming Interport against Macao, who have done very well against Sing Tao, Eastern, and South China recently and who on Saturday last, defeated Hong Kong Police football team by 4-1 in a friendly football match.

Police were without the services of Moss, who was unable to make the trip owing to duty, and Gough, who was on the injured list.

The Combined Macao team played good soccer and deserved the victory, although the visitors found the ground strange, owing to size.

Macao scored two goals in the first period and added another four on the resumption, while Police netted their only goal in the second half through a penalty kick, taken by Ferrier.

C.S.C.C. TEAMS

Following were represent the Civil Service C.C. cricket teams on Saturday's League matches are:

1st XI v Craigengower C.C. (Home):— J. E. Richardson (Capt.), K. J. Attwell, F. Baker, W. H. Colledge, T. V. N. Fortescue, R. H. Griffiths, B. C. K. Hawkins, D. McLellan, A. E. Perry, N. Whitley, A. M. J. Wright.

2nd XI v University (Away):— H. E. Strange (Capt.), G. Ainslie, J. Barrow, G. Davidson, J. E. Lawrence, T. Lochart, J. F. MacGowan, J. Mitchell, N. L. Smith, G. Stone, A. Watson.

CRICKET MATCH CANCELLED

It is announced that the cricket match between the Hong Kong Volunteers and the Police, arranged for Sunday next, January 20, has been cancelled.

Snooker At Y.M.C.A.

At European Y.M.C.A. to-night at 8 p.m. A. P. Pereira, Club de Recreio champion, and Cpl. J. H. Harvey, R.A.S.C. Army snooker champion will meet in an exhibition snooker match.

GROWTH OF H.K. HOCKEY TRACED BY FORMER PLAYER

Considerable Much Activity At Beginning Of Century

Reminiscences Of Early Games

WITH THE CENTENARY of the Colony now holding public interest, the appended article on the history of hockey in Hong Kong, written by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, then President of the Association, in the handbook of 1934/35, will not come amiss.

It is likely that many will remember the article but for the benefit of those who have not seen it, it is well worth reproduction.

The history of Hockey in this Colony has yet to be written in detail and the few notes that follow are only intended to give a general survey of the past so far as enquiries from others and my own recollections go. There will, no doubt, be many inaccuracies or gaps, and it is much to be hoped that some enterprising compiler will be encouraged to take up the question seriously and produce us a real history of Hockey in Hong Kong.

It has proved impossible to fix the date of the first hockey game played here with any accuracy, but I doubt if it took place before the beginning of the present century. The first firm ground is gained in the following note, for which I have to thank Mr. L. N. Murphy:—

"There was plenty of hockey in Hong Kong from 1902-1907 at though we had no cups or Leagues or Unipres' Associations. There were no Chinese or Portuguese teams but there was no shortage of matches as there was a large fleet here in those days—five battleships and five First Class Cruisers, not to mention all the smaller ships—and the Army.

The Club ground was at right angles to the present Rugby Ground and wasn't too bad in spite of a couple of foot-paths across it, and bits of grass and the like. We also used to play on the Army ground at Kowloon, i.e., the Barrack Square on Nathan Road which now appears to be covered with stables. There wasn't much grass on the Happy Valley ground and none at all at Kowloon, which, though it was hard on one's knees if one came down, made it a very fast game indeed.

The best match of the year was, I think, when we used to go up to Shamen, who used to put up a good team and the best of good cheer. The Club had a very good team most of the time—the outstanding players being R.F.C. Master, H. G. Bailey, A. B. Ogle (R.E.), Joey Hooper, T. M. Knott, L. G. Bird and L. N. Murphy (Captain).

Of the Naval teams I remember those of the "Ocean," "Blenheim," "Albion" and "Crecy" the best; while the Gunners were always good, and the 10th Bombay Infantry (later known as the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, and now I know not what) were very good, as were the 93rd Burma who, I believe, won the Indian Army Championship shortly after leaving Hong Kong.

After 1907, I learn from other sources, that the game was still going strong in 1908, when my informant went out to the New Territories, and that ladies sometimes turned out for mixed games. But it is certain that the interest slackened somewhere between 1909 and 1911. I myself came to the Colony at the end of the latter year and played both Rugby and Cricket at the Valley in the seasons 1911-12 and 1912-13. I never recollect having seen a hockey match in progress but I distinctly recollect being shown a cement goal-post socket, just where Mr. Murphy states that ground was situated, and being told—"That is where they used to play hockey." I think it can confidently be stated that very little hockey was played between 1907 and 1910, except perhaps Service hockey. And I am doubtful of this, except for games which may have been played on a Service pitch inside the Race Course.

I feel pretty sure that the first step in the revival of Hockey

was taken in 1915. In those dark days of War, the ordinary Civilian's life was bound up with the Hong Kong Volunteers and his sporting activities to some extent were diverted into Service lines. My hazy recollection is that there was a thing called the Military Hockey League. This, as I have noticed, suggests that Hockey had been fairly continuous in the Army, but I can obtain no data on this. Suffice it to say that the League was revived (if it was not continued) and the Volunteers entered two teams, one from the Scouts' Company and one from the Rest of the Volunteers. The Scouts' Company took themselves rather seriously. I am, after all these years, a little doubtful of our Military ability, but we could beat the Rest of the Colony at Rugby, give them a jolly good game at cricket even if we did start at 3 p.m. on Christmas Day—and we duly won the Hockey League in 1915-16 with a record of twelve games played and won. The side, though I say it, who perhaps should not, was little short of County form. The late Arthur Dyer, Ball, Skipper of Oxford, led us. He would have been an international outside-left had his day not coincided with that of A. F. Leighton of Cambridge. Brayshaw, of the University, was a County player at home while R. O. Huchison and Bobby Brand were fine forwards. Alas! all four have now passed over. Beyond these, we had a heavy back division. We played no goal but one back kicked. F. S. W. Evans (of Caldebeck's), C. Bulmer Johnson and myself averaged fourteen stone and I fear that we may have used it more than we should have been allowed to do now. F. Redmond (University) Brayshaw and Eric Mitchell were the halves. I think E. L. Sim was centre-forward and F. R. Smyth inside-right. The name of the outside-left escapes me. Huchison and Brand relieved each other on the right wing, Dyer Ball played inside left, while Tommy Hill—also passed on—and Geoffrey Miskin also turned out in the half-back line.

I have written at some length of this side, partly because it recalls such pleasant memories, but chiefly because I am pretty sure it was the nucleus of post-war Civilian Hockey in the Colony.

The year after, the Volunteers put in one general side and W. H. Edmunds and B. D. Evans came in. And then—whether in 1917 or later I cannot say—the side developed into the Hong Kong Hockey Club. For some few years, my recollection is that the majority of the Hockey played in the Colony was between the Hong Kong Hockey Club and various Service teams, who of course also played each other. A definitely notable date is the season of 1924-25 when the Triangular Competition for the Sim Shield between the Navy, The Army and the Hong Kong Club was first played.

Hockey had now come to stay and other Civilian teams were being formed. Between 1926 and 1930 the names of the University, Y.M.C.A., R.C.C., C.B.S., and Radio Clubs begin to appear in old fixture lists. And then comes another definite date. In 1931-32 the competition for the Mamak Shield began, and five Civilian teams and two Service teams entered. In the next season, no less than seven Civilian and thirteen Service teams entered.

This Competition was originally for a Shield presented by Mr. S. S. Mamak, but towards the end of its second year, rather a bomb

NO ARMY BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

There will be no Army boxing championships this year. Instead, I learn, sport will be localised to the different Command centres, writes a Home correspondent.

Nothing has been decided concerning the annual Army v. Wales match for the Leach Cup, but I saw Major Tiffin, newly appointed secretary of the Army B.A., talking to Mr. Tom Mander, hon. secretary of the Welsh A.B.A. A match, I understand, may be arranged. Wales, of course, is all for it. Mr. Mander told me there were still plenty of top class amateurs available in Wales.

Mr. Frank Attwood, the A.B.A. assistant secretary, has four or five tournaments up his sleeve, but has not yet got down to details.

shell was dropped into local Hockey politics by the discovery by the Navy that the affiliation of the Naval Hockey Association with the English Association precluded Naval Teams from meeting those who competed for trophies. It

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN GREYHOUND TRAINERS

WOMEN GREYHOUND TRAINERS have never been popular with track executives, and until war forced their hands they were a rarity.

But women have proved just as capable as their men conferees. The latest example is Miss B. Lark, a girl in her early twenties.

Miss Lark, who trains at Walthamstow, has the honour of having a runner, Jungle Conquest, in the £800 Champion Stakes at Wimbledon.

Miss Lark, who began as a ken-

nel maid at White City, trained at Wandsworth until securing her present post.

She is one of about 20 women out of 200 registered trainers.

Doyen of Girl Trainers

Undoubtedly the most successful of public women trainers was Joan Lovett, who is now in South Africa.

Joan, one of the pioneers of the game, was attached to tracks at Brighton, Reading, and Cardiff.

She won a lot of money for her patrons. "Trained Lovett" was a regular feature of the returns, though she was never able to carry off a "classic."

This honour fell to Mrs. Yate, a wealthy woman who trained privately.

Mrs. Yate, who won the Derby and the Gold Collar in 1936 with Fine Jubilee, must have topped £2,000 in prize money.

Latterly, however, little has been heard of her.

WINTER SALE

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MR. MATSUOKA STILL MINCING HIS WORDS

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HONG KONG TO CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE?

Leaving Chungking at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the China National Aviation Corporation's machine completed the first trial trip to India and arrived in Delhi in the evening.

It reached Calcutta yesterday evening via Lashio and Chittagong.

It is understood that negotiations for the establishment of a regular service between Calcutta and Hong Kong are being conducted by the Corporation. — Reuter.

GIFTS FOR MORE AIRCRAFT

The State War Council of United Provinces, India, has resolved to send six lakhs—about £45,000—for the purchase of aircraft. The "Times of Ceylon" has sent

Closer Ties With The Axis

JAPAN'S "INTIMATE and inseparable" relationships with the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China and her interest in the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, were asserted by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, speaking at the re-opening of the Diet to-day.

The Foreign Minister gave a review of the whole of Japanese foreign policy, in the course of which he stressed the country's determination to go forward in "stabilising the Far East."

Referring to the Netherlands East Indies, and French Indo-China, Mr. Matsuoka said that the situation which hitherto had thwarted the development of the natural relationships between Japan and these countries must be thoroughly remedied and good neighbourly relations secured. The negotiations with Indo-China were proceeding in a friendly atmosphere in Tokyo on the basis of the Notes exchanged in August.

Their Dispute

Regarding the Thailand-Indo-China dispute, Mr. Matsuoka said: £6,000 to the Lord Mayor's air-aid distress relief fund and sent £120,000 for various war charities.

U.S. NAVAL MEN CONVICTED

Two United States Navy seamen were convicted in San Francisco yesterday of "malicious mischief" by cutting down the Nazi flag from the German Consulate-General.

"This is an offence against another nation," said the Municipal Judge, after remanding them in the custody of the naval authorities.

He is to pronounce sentence on Thursday.

The German Radio yesterday referred to "impudent and provocative insults to the German flag" in announcing that the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington had lodged a strong protest with the United States State Department about the incident. — Reuter.

Referring to the Axis, he said that Japan's relations with Germany and Italy were becoming closer politically, militarily, economically and culturally. — Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Judgment in favour of the Commissioner of Police in the Evacuation Test Case by Sir Atholl MacGregor this morning. The text of the judgment will be given in later editions.

The "China Mail" desires to apologise to those of its regular readers who were unable to obtain copies of the paper yesterday.

The popularity of our Hong Kong Centenary Number exceeded our most sanguine expectations — though they were set at a record high level — and each edition was sold out within a short time of its appearance on the streets.

We regret that, for technical reasons, connected with the size of the publication, a reprint is not possible.

TIME FOR U.S. TO PAUSE AND TAKE STOCK

(Continued from Page 1) human history. It permeated the ancient life of the early peoples. It blazed anew in the Middle Ages, it was written in Magna Carta.

In the Americas, its impact has been irresistible.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit and the millions who followed and the stock that sprang from them, all have moved forward constantly and consistently towards an ideal which, in itself, has gained in stature and clarity with each generation.

"We know we have still far to go and that we must more greatly build security and opportunity for knowledge of every citizen in the measure justified by our resources and the capacity of our land, but it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone, for there is also the spirit.

America's Spirit

President Roosevelt proceeded: "If the spirit of America were killed, even though the nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

"That spirit, that faith, speaks to us in our daily lives in ways unnoticed. It speaks to us from other nations of this hemisphere and from those across the sea — enslaved as well as free.

"Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices because to us the privilege of freedom is such an old, old story."

Washington Address

Recalling President Washington's first inaugural address in 1789 when he spoke of "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the Republican model of government," President Roosevelt declared: "If we lose that sacred freedom, if we let it be smothered with doubt or fear, then we shall reject the destiny which President Washington strove so valiantly to triumphantly to establish.

"The preservation of the spirit and faith of a nation does, and

will furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defence.

In the face of perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to project and perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

We Go Forward

"For this we muster the spirit of America, the faith of America. We do not retreat; we are not content to stand. As Americans, we go forward in the service of our country, by the will of God to the end."

Mighty cheers swelled up from the multitude in the Plaza beneath the Capitol's sun-drenched dome as the President reached the concluding passage of his inaugural speech: "We do not retreat, we are not content to stand still."

After the speech, the President, before re-entering the car to return to the White House, waited in a white pillared pavilion which had been specially constructed in front of the Capitol for the ceremonies and stood with the multitude as the band played the national anthem.

Strong In Emphasis

Observers noted that President Roosevelt looked more than usually serious before he took the oath. He but afterwards he greeted friends gaily and appeared in the best of spirits.

Several members of President Roosevelt's family, including his mother, witnessed the historic inauguration from the pavilion over which the President's own blue and gold flag waved with the Stars and Stripes. — Reuter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

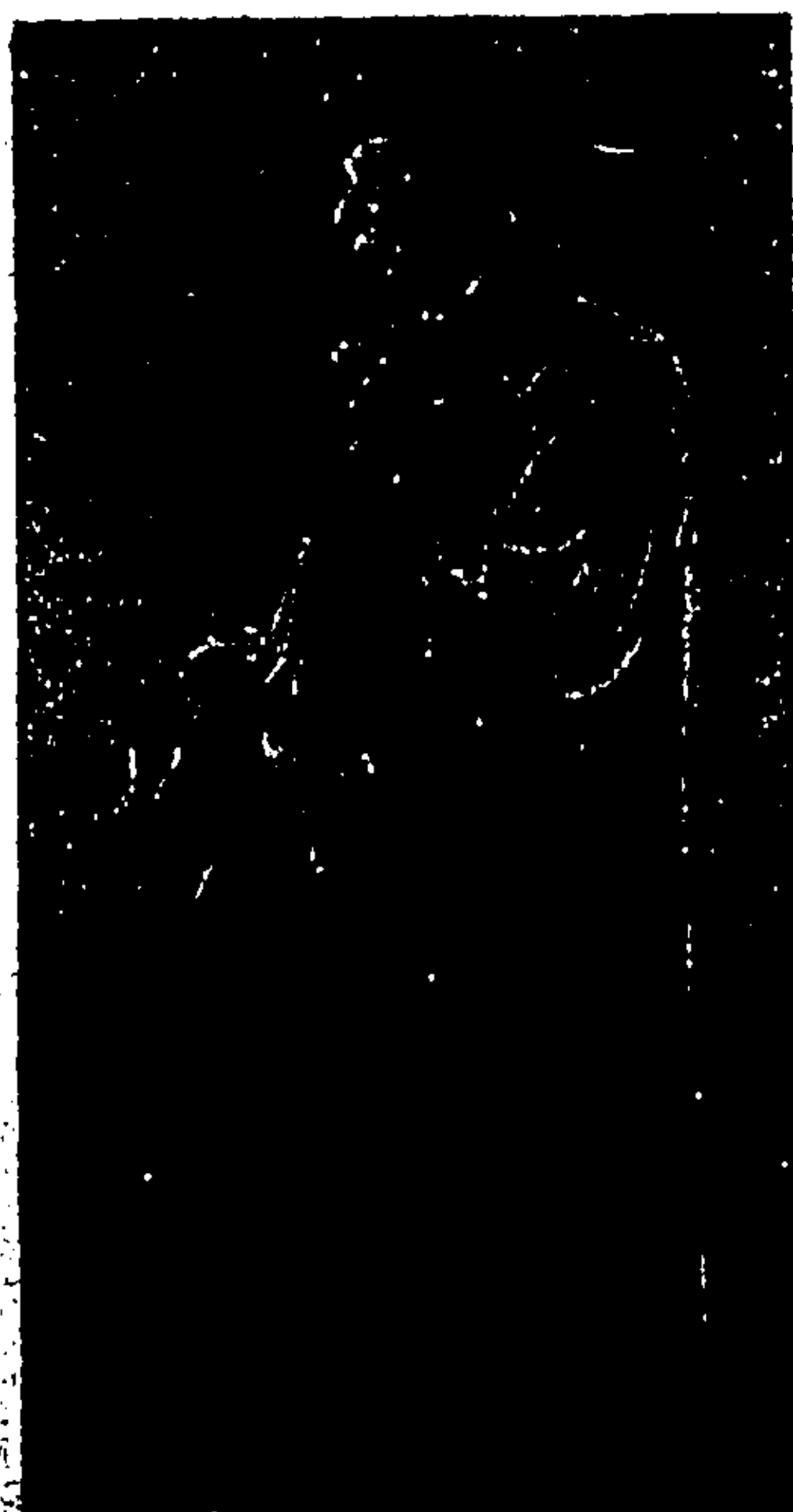
Mrs. W. E. Poers wishes to thank all her friends for their kind telephone messages, letters and flowers. She is at present unable to write personally but would like everyone to know that she greatly appreciates their kindness and is hoping for better news.

The prefix "Special" to telegrams is used by the "Sunday Herald" and "China Mail" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1934, and may not be reprinted under any circumstances, either wholly or in part, without prior arrangement.

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VICHY GIVING WAY TO NAZIS?

See Page 3

SECOND ED.

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THE EVACUATION TEST CASE

SEVERE RAID ON MALTA

The German dive-bombers based in Southern Italy are keeping up severe attacks on Malta despite heavy losses.

A total of at least 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed over Malta on Sunday. It was officially announced last night.

This makes the total enemy losses in three days thirty-seven destroyed for certain, five probably destroyed and nine damaged.

The firmness of the people of Malta in the face of the repeated heavy attacks is illustrated in a telegram sent by the Governor to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Lloyd.

It reads: "Malta has taken very heavy toll of the enemy in recent attacks. The spirit of the people of Malta is as strong as ever."—Reuter.

RETREAT FROM KASSALA

Yesterday's communique issued in Cairo states that in Libya there was nothing to report.

The enemy withdrawal from the Kassala front continues.

The localities of Tessenet, which the Italians had strongly fortified, were on Sunday occupied without opposition by our troops, who are now operating eastwards in contact with the retreating enemy.

In Kenya, by continued offensive action our mobile detachments have steadily gained ground and inflicted casualties on the enemy.—Reuter.

MRS. BAY BATTLE

Three robbers were killed and one wounded yesterday, when the police fired on an armed party with a machine-gun in Mrs. Bay.

Police Launch No. 1 was on patrol in Mrs. Bay at about 6.30 p.m. when a sampan was sighted with eight men on board.

Seeing the police launch, the men made for the shore, at which point the police opened fire on them, killing three,

Judgment Given For Commissioner Of Police

JUDGMENT WAS GIVEN IN FAVOUR OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE THIS MORNING, IN THE ACTION REGARDED AS THE EVACUATION TEST CASE, TAKEN BY MRS. D. G. BLAIR, CLAIMING AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE POLICE FROM COMPELLING HER DEPARTURE FROM THE COLONY UNDER THE DEFENCE REGULATIONS.

The interim injunction granted by the Chief Justice in December is discharged. An order for costs was made, but Sir Atholl MacGregor suggested that in view of the public importance of the action Government should not seek to recover costs.

Sir Atholl held that all the Court had to see was whether the regulations were reasonably capable of being a regulation for securing the public safety. He did not think the Court was entitled to question the discretion of the Executive to whom Parliament had entrusted powers in such wide terms.

The Plaintiff, a British woman domiciled in Hong Kong, by her writ claims against the defendants, who are respectively the Commissioner of Police and a Commissioned Officer of the Police Force, the following declarations:—

(1) That Regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony is ultra vires, void and of no effect; and (2) That the defendants have no power under Regulation 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will. She also claims an injunction.

The writ bears date 13th December, 1940, and on the plaintiff's application in Chambers that day for an interim injunction it was agreed that the hearing and determination of that application should be treated as the trial of the action. There are therefore no pleadings, but the parties have agreed that for our present purposes the defence be regarded as a general traverse and the plaintiff be put to the proof of all material allegations.

The Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, which was passed by the Imperial Parliament on 24th August, 1939, was extended to the Colony by Order of His Majesty in Council dated 25th August, 1939. Section 1 (1) of that Act, making the necessary modifications prescribed by the Order in Council reads:—

"(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Governor may make such Regulations (in this Act referred to as 'Defence Regulations') as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the territory, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any

wounding one, and sinking the sampan.

The wounded man has been admitted to the Kowloon Hospital.

war in which His Majesty may be engaged, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

On 19th November, 1940, the Governor under the foregoing powers made Regulations entitled the "Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, which contain, inter alia, the following provisions:—

II (1). In these Regulations a "competent authority" means the Commissioner of Police.

III (1). No person, whether a British subject or not, coming as a passenger by sea or air from a place outside this Colony shall disembark in this Colony unless (b) he has first obtained or such passport, travel document, certificate, permit or pass the written indorsements of the competent authority permitting him to enter this colony.

V. In making or declining to make any indorsement for which provision is made by these regulations, the competent authority shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions of the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary may revoke or vary any decision of the competent authority.

V. If any person fails to comply with any condition imposed under regulation 3 he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of that regulation and, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him under regulation 84 of the Defence Regulations, 1940, as applied by these regulations (b) he may, in the discretion of the competent authority, be detained in police custody until an opportunity occurs of returning him to his port of embarkation or to the country of which he is a national or of sending him to his destination.

The plaintiff in an affidavit filed on 13th December, 1940, the allegations of fact in which are uncontradicted, says:—

"Paragraph 3. On 2nd July last I left Hong Kong for reasons of health and proceeded to Manila.

I would have gone sooner had I been well enough but I was not fit to travel until that date. My departure was therefore not connected with the recent evacuation of women and children.

In November I decided to return to the Colony without my husband's knowledge as my health in Manila was still unsatisfactory and my private affairs required urgent attention, and I obtained a passage on the S.S. "Tijjalengka" to Amoy via Hong Kong. I did this because the steamship company would not give me a passage unless I paid the fare to Amoy.

The vessel sailed on 19th November and therefore I know nothing whatever of the regulations published on that date in Hong Kong. I had a British passport.

On arrival in Hong Kong the Police at first refused me permission to land but ultimately I was allowed to land and was taken to the Immigration Office where I was told I must proceed on Sunday 24th November.

However, on the Saturday I went with my husband to the Immigration office and succeeded in getting permission to stop over until 30th November on furnishing a bond for \$300.00.

I did not sail on the 30th November and on the 11th December (Continued on Page 2)

MAN WITH A LOADED REVOLVER

A sensational incident marked the closing stages of the Presidential inauguration in Washington.

An unidentified man, carrying a loaded revolver, was arrested by secret service men in the square fronting the White House just before the President returned from the Capitol.

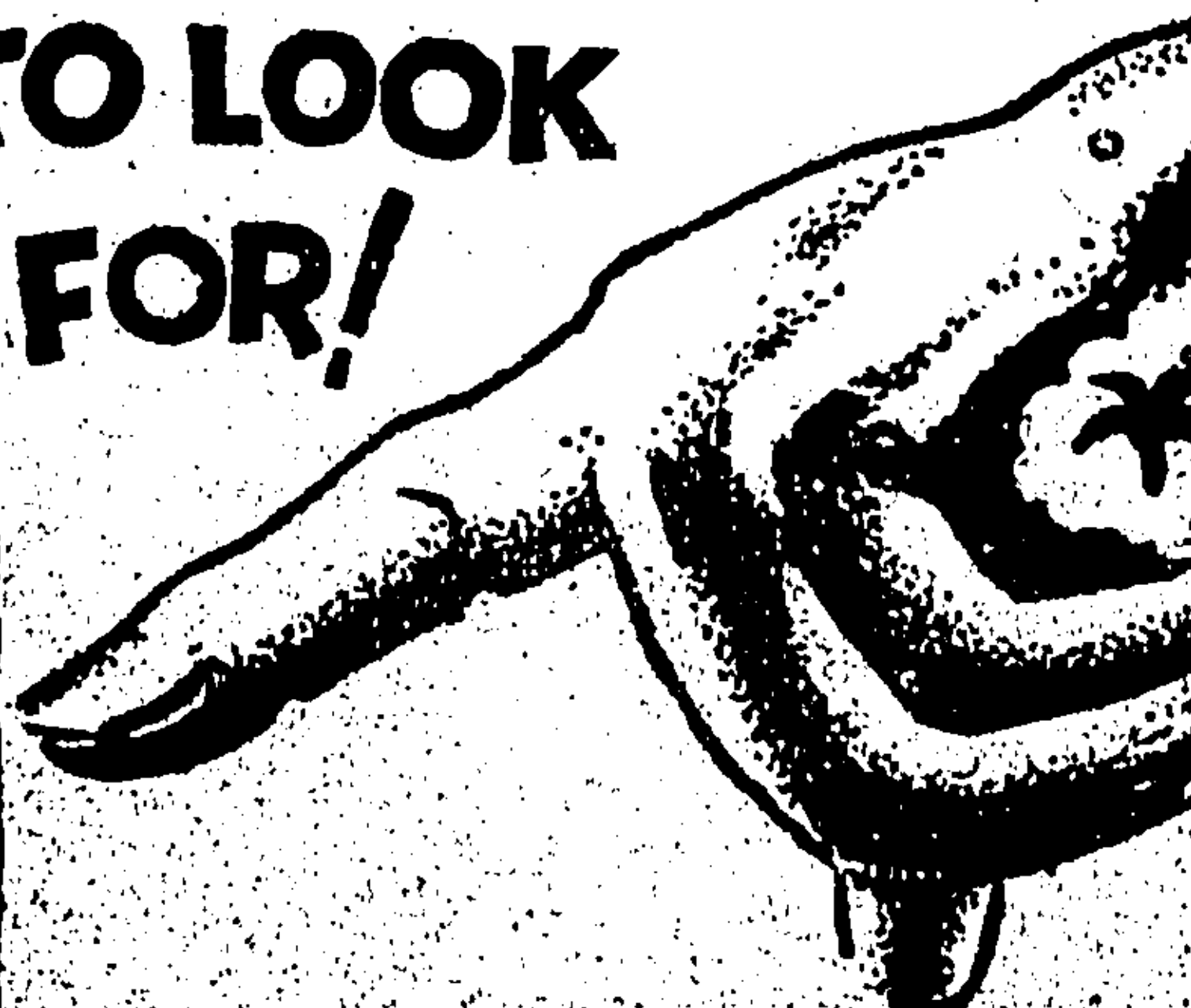
The man was taken to hospital for examination.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DIVE-BOMB A TRAIN

ACCORDING TO A TOKYO STATEMENT, JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY MORNING BLEW UP A FREIGHT TRAIN WEST OF KWANGSI IN NORTH-WESTERN KIANGSI PROVINCE.

The Japanese, it is claimed, dive-bombed the train, blowing up several cars, as well as destroying the railroad tracks and warehouses near the town.—Reuter.

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MAGNA CARATA HAS NOT REMAINED UNTOUCHED

(Continued from Page 1)

ber: I received the following letter from the Colonial Secretary.

"Madam, I am directed to invite your attention to your failure to comply with the conditions attached to your recent entry into the colony from Manila. As you know, this condition was that you should leave the Colony by the 30th November last, and you and your husband entered into a bond to secure the performance of that condition. As you are still in the Colony and have therefore not complied with the condition above referred to I am to point out that you have thereby contravened regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, published as Government Notification, No. 1268 in the Gazette Extraordinary of November 19th, 1940.

I am now to inform you that enquiry is being made as to when shipping accommodation will be first available to enable you to leave for Manila, and that the Police will be directed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6 (b) to take you into custody shortly before the ship sails and to arrange for your departure on it.

I trust that it will be clearly understood that the action referred to above is not to be taken as a mere threat but that you will give this matter your most serious attention."

The plaintiff took out her writ two days later.

Mr. d'Almada's argument for the plaintiff falls conveniently under two heads:

One, so radical, so drastic an invasion of the liberties of the subject cannot be justified unless the statute by virtue of which action purports to be taken authorises such invasion in the clearest and most unequivocal terms. No such regulation has been made in England, and the considered view of the British Government as expressed by the Lord Chancellor when discussing a comparatively minor encroachment on the liberty of the subject, is that it would be improper to make any such inroads except by statute.

If the regulations have any validity they must be limited in their application to persons temporarily resident in Hong Kong, and cannot apply to persons domiciled here who, as Hong Kong is their home, are part of the "realm" the protection of which is the declared object of the Act. The courts are ever rightly jealous of the liberty of the subject, and will construe every statute, and, a fortiori, subsidiary legislation in favour of liberty, and—

Two, the regulations complained of cannot on any reasonable construction be held to be reasonably necessary for any of the purposes for which under the Act, Defence Regulations may be made.

The authority for Mr. d'Almada's submission that the considered opinion of the British Government is that any serious invasion of the liberty of the subject should be achieved by Act of Parliament and not by Defence Regulations is to be found in the issue of the Solicitors' Journal for 3rd August, 1940: 484 Sol. J. 457. "Replying to the debate the Lord Chancellor observed that, strictly speaking, there was no need for the Government to introduce the Bill, because they could do the whole thing by Orders in Council under the Defence Regulations, but the Government took the view that, as they were dealing with the rights and liberties of ordinary citizens, it would be a monstrous thing to use that power without bringing it before the attention of Parliament."

On this citation I would only say that the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government on the question then before the House of Lords appears to differ radically and irreconcilably from the opinion that Government held at that time about evacuation in Hong Kong, as the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith shows, but that is a matter for the consideration of the Executive Government of the Colony, and cannot have any bearing on the conclusions to which a court of justice may come. It is interesting too to note that Lord Simon had no doubt in his own mind about the competence of a Defence Regulation to achieve the same end as the statute the House was then debating.

As to what is the proper construction to be placed on subsidiary legislation of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, and the Defence Regulations, the position is, I think, clear. In re-

Boaler 1915, 1 K.B. 21, Scutcheon J. (as he then was) said: "It is of course quite competent to Parliament to deprive any subject of the King of any right either absolutely or in part. But the language of any such statute should be jealously watched by the courts and should not be extended beyond its least onerous meaning unless clear words are used to justify such extension." And in ex parte Zadig, R. v. Halliday, (1917) A.C. 260 Lord Atkinson in his speech at page 274 said "For myself I must say that I never could appreciate the contention that statutes invading the liberty of the subject should be construed after one manner and statutes not invading it after another; that certain words should in the first class have a meaning put upon them different from what the same words would have put upon them when used in the second. I think the tribunal whose duty it is to interpret a statute of the one class or the other should endeavour to find out what, according to the well-known rules and principles of construction, the statute means, and if the meaning be clear to apply it in that sense. Should the statute be ambiguous, equally susceptible of two meanings, one leading to an invasion of the liberty of the subject and the other not, it may well be that the latter should be preferred on the ground of the presumed intention of the legislature not to interfere with it. That is a wholly different matter."

Doctrine Of Ultra Vires

Mr. d'Almada's second point necessarily involves a close examination of the authorities. It is not surprising that in such a matter direct authority is not available. Mr. Street in his recent work on the Doctrine of Ultra Vires writes at page 415 "It will be presumed that a statute is intended to be not only constitutional but reasonable. Statutes must be interpreted so as not to lead to absurdity. An Ordinance providing that persons convicted outside a Colony could be banished if they entered the Colony could not mean that persons domiciled in the Colony, and convicted when temporarily outside it, could be banished from their homes (Venier v. 3 1907 x T.S. 910), and a penalty prescribed for entering of the Colony who received a trekking licence to find a home elsewhere but is obliged to return. (R v. Zibi 1928 E.D.L. 246). Interesting and apposite as these cases at first sight appear to be I am unable, in the presence of reports of the cases, and the text of the statutes there under consideration, to invoke them in the aid of Mr. d'Almada's submission that regulation 3 cannot apply to persons domiciled in Hong Kong but at most only to transients and immigrants.

Two reported cases are to me of particular interest in considering the present case as both of them concern orders of a competent authority prohibiting the plaintiff from entering or residing in a defined area in Britain in which area lay his home and business. They are Rex v. Denison ex parte Nagale (1936), 85 L.J.K.D. 1744, and Ronsfeldt v. Phillips and others (1918) 35 T.L.R. 46.

In neither of these cases was the validity of the regulation under which action purported to be taken challenged. In the earlier case it was held that in the absence of evidence that the military authority did not honestly suspect the person to whom the order was directed the court could not interfere to protect such person, and it could not enquire whether the ground on which the military authorities suspected such person were reasonable.

In the latter case Bankes L.J. said no doubt the appellant felt very acutely the position in which he had been placed by the order. It was not difficult to wax eloquent about the hardships suffered by a man who had been prevented for all this time from entering the locality where his business was, but these were not ordinary times. In a time of grave national peril it was necessary that the competent military authorities should be clothed with wide powers to act. Honest mistakes might easily be made and if they were honestly made and the consequences must be borne as one of the consequences of a lamentable war, and Scutcheon J. characteristically said "the courts were always anxious to protect the liberty of the subject. They did so both in the interest of the subject and in the interest of the State. In time of war there must be some mod-

ifications in the interest of the State. It had been said that a war could not be conducted on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. It might also be said that a war could not be carried on according to the principles of the Magna Carta.

Very wide powers had been given to the Executive to act on suspicion in matters affecting the interests of the State. The responsibility for giving these powers rested not with the Judges but with the representatives of the people in Parliament. The power was given not to the Judges but to the naval and military authorities and upon then the responsibility for the exercise of that power rested. Looking at the words of the regulation, it was plain that the authorities had very wide power, and he protested against the Judges' being called upon to say how the war should be carried on.

I have considered as carefully as I can all the reported cases in which "Defence of the Realm Regulations or Defence Regulations have been challenged as ultra vires, from in the matter of a Petition of Right (1915) 3 K.B. 649 to E. H. Jones Machine Tools Limited v. Farrell and Muirsmith (Times Newspaper 3rd August, 1940) and from that examination certain principles clearly appear.

There is a presumption in favour of reasonableness and honesty, and in this case the honesty of the Executive is not challenged. It must not be assumed that the powers conferred upon the Executive by Statute will be abused. I adopt in its entirety the statement of Greer J. (as he then was) in Hudson's Bay Co. v. McLay (1920) 36 T.L.R. 469 at 475 and 476.

"What are the boundaries or limits of this legislative territory thus assigned to the King in Council? (1) They must be exercised honestly with the intention of securing the public safety and defence of the realm (see Lord Wrenbury in Rex v. Halliday 1917 A.C. 260). It is argued that there is a third limitation namely that the regulation must be reasonably capable of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm.

There is considerable authority in decisions of Judges of this Division and the Court of Appeal that there may be such a limitation on the powers of the King in Council. Lord Wrenbury, however, appears to think that provided the honesty of the Authority to which the legislative power is delegated is not challenged and the regulation is intended to be made for the purposes of the Act, there is no other limit on the power to issue regulations under the Act.

This view seems to agree with the passage from Lord Parker's judgment in The Zamora (1916) 2 A.C. 77 at page 107: "Those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires." As applied to the present case these words construed strictly seem to mean that if the King in Council is entrusted with the duty of making regulations for the national security, the Judges cannot enter into the question whether the regulation issued for that purpose have or have not any tendency to promote the public safety and defence of the realm. I think, however, that is stating the powers granted to the King in Council rather more widely than the statute justifies.

I do not think that a regulation is valid merely because it is issued by the King in Council as one of the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914. But I doubt whether the further limitation is quite correctly stated in the form in which it was put in argument. In my judgment a regulation which, upon the face of it, could not possibly aid in securing the public safety or the defence of the realm would be outside the legislative territory assigned by the Act to the King in Council. Lord Atkinson in Rex v. Halliday suggests, without deciding, some such limitation. He says at page 272 "Two conditions are, however, imposed. First regulations can only be issued during the war, and second, whatever they purport to do must be done for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. It by no means follows, however, that if on the face of it, a regulation is enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide this point on the present occasion."

In my judgment, some such limitation of the powers as suggested by Lord Atkinson does properly arise out of the description of the delegated powers as powers to make regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm.

If a regulation is such that it cannot, on the face of it, conceivably aid in securing the safety of the public and the defence of the realm, it is not, in my opinion, within the legislative powers which are conferred during the war on His Majesty in Council.

The third limitation may be stated as follows: Regulations which, on the face of them, show that they cannot afford any assistance in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm are not within the powers conferred by the legislators on the King in Council."

The real foundation of Mr. d'Almada's argument on behalf of the plaintiff is Chester v. Bateson 1920 1 K.B. 829. The regulation in question in that case provided that "no person shall without the consent of the Minister of Munitions take any proceeding for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree for the recovery of possession of, or for the ejectment of a tenant of, any dwelling house in a 'special area' and in which a munition worker is living."

The judgments of the learned judges who constituted the Divisional Court have been so much referred to in argument that I feel I must cite from them freely. Darling J. said "It is objected that the regulation is bad because it forbids any persons, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions, to take or cause to be taken any proceedings to recover possession of his own house, or to eject a tenant from it, where the tenant is employed in certain work connected with war material. I found my judgment on the passage in Rex v. Halliday where Lord Finlay says that Parliament in its entrustment of powers to His Majesty in Council, feeling certain that such powers will be reasonably exercised, and, further, on these words of Lord Atkinson in the same cases "if by no means follows, however, that it on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide this precise point on the present occasion, but I desire to hold myself free to deal with it when it arises."

Here I think it does at last arise; and I ask myself whether it is a necessary, or even reasonable, way to aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm to give power to a Minister to forbid any person to institute any proceedings to recover possession of a house so long as a war worker is living in it. The main question to be decided is whether the occupant is a workman so employed, and the regulation might have been so framed as to make this a good answer to the application for possession, still leaving that question to be decided by a court of law. But the regulation as framed forbids the owner of the property access to all legal tribunals in regard to this matter. This might, of course, legally be done by Act of Parliament; but I think this extreme disability can be inflicted only by direct enactment of the Legislature itself, and that so grave an invasion of the rights of all subjects was not intended by the Legislature to be accomplished by a departmental order. It is to be observed that this regulation not only deprives the subject of his ordinary right to seek justice in the Courts of Law, but provides that merely to resort there without the permission of the Minister of Munitions first had and obtained shall of itself be a summary offence.

And so render the seeker after justice liable to imprisonment and fine. I allow that in stress of war we may rightly be obliged, as we should be ready to forego much of our liberty, but I hold that this elemental right of the subjects of the British Crown cannot be thus easily taken from them."

signed to prevent such disturbance, providing that no order for ejectment should be made except under conditions prescribed, would probably be held to be intra vires the statute; but the objection which is made to the regulation as it stands is that it deprives the King's subjects of their right of access to the Courts of Justice and renders them liable to punishment if they have the temerity to ask for justice in any of the King's Courts. In my opinion there is not to be found in the statute anything to authorise or justify a regulation having that result, and nothing less than express words in the statute taking away the right of the King's subjects of access to the Courts of Justice would authorise or justify it.

Sankey J. adds: It is true that the power to make a regulation to prevent the successful prosecution of the war being endangered is of a wide and sweeping character, but I decline to hold that Parliament intended by these general words to give the Executive the right to close any of the King's Courts against his subjects unless they obtained the sanction of Ministers to resort thereto. I should be slow to hold that Parliament ever conferred such a power unless it expressed it in the clearest possible language and I should never hold that it was given indirectly by ambiguous regulations made in pursuance of any Act.

Chester v. Bateson was decided in 1920, three years after the House of Lords had adjudicated in Rex v. Halliday. That decision was binding on the Divisional Court in 1920 and Chester v. Bateson was decided solely on the loan-hole left by Lord Atkinson in his speech in Halliday's case.

In a later case tried in the same year, Newcastle Breweries Ltd. v. The King (1920) 1 K.B. 854, it was held that a regulation which purported to deprive persons whose goods were requisitioned by the Naval or Military Authorities of their right to the fair market value and to a judicial decision of the amount, was ultra vires. Salter J. in the course of his judgment said: "In Chester v. Bateson it was decided that regulation 2 (a) (2) of these Regulations is invalid. The judgments in that case are, in substance, applicable here. That Regulation deprived a class of subjects, in certain circumstances, of the common law right of access to the Courts. This Regulation takes away a right of access to a particular Court given in express terms by a recent statute."

That decision was not tested on appeal but it was severely criticised by Greer J. in his judgment in Hudson's Bay Co. v. McLay: "I think the plaintiff's Counsel was quite right in regarding the decision in the Newcastle Breweries Case as strongly in their favour. It is, however, a recent decision of a Judge of Co-ordinate jurisdiction and is, as I understand, under appeal. If and so far as it involves the proposition that the King in Council has no power to issue regulations which will enable the country to acquire its necessary stores at less than current market prices, I regret that I find it impossible to agree with the decision."

Chester v. Bateson is cited with approval in Fewle v. Monnell 1921 90 L.J.K.B. 405, but it is clear from the judgments in that case that the decision in Chester's case was held to be justified only by the extreme and peculiar facts of the case.

It is referred to also in Rex v. Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison ex parte Foy (1920) 84 J.P. 94, a case of the internment of a British subject without trial after the armistice but before the date of the official termination of the war. There Avery J. said: "I wish only to add that Chester v. Bateson is an illustration of the way in which this Court jealously guards its power and authority to interfere in any case in which the Executive has exceeded the powers conferred on it by statute. To make the decision in the case analogous to the present, it would have to be said that the regulation which is now in question forbade any person to apply to this court for a writ of Corpus, where as it does nothing of the kind."

The task before me can be very shortly stated in the words of Atkinson J. in Lipton v. Ford, 1917 1 K.B. 647: "All that I have to say is whether the regulation is one that is reasonably capable of being a regulation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If it is, the Court is entitled to question it." (Continued on page 3)

Laval Rapprochement Means Breaching Of "Petain Line"

NEARLY MARRIED TO HER FATHER

An account of how a clergyman at his first wedding ceremony almost married the bride to her father was given at Leeds Assizes when Henry Pinkstone, 32, of Bradford, was charged with bigamy. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty with a certain amount of ignorance," and he was sentenced to eight days imprisonment, which meant his immediate release.

In a statement Pinkstone said when he married a girl at Monton, near Keghley, in 1931 there was some confusion. When the clergyman asked whether the bride's father would take the girl Pinkstone changed position with the father. The clergyman put the ring on the bride's wrong hand and Pinkstone changed it over in the taxi on the way home.

EVACUATION CASE

(Continued from Page 2)

the discretion of the Executive to whom Parliament has entrusted powers in such wide terms."

To that question, giving the words of the Regulations their plain and ordinary meaning, and having due regard to the term of the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith, there can in my judgment be only one answer. The Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, are in my opinion not ultra vires and this action therefore fails. There must be judgment for the defendants, and the interim injunction granted by me on 13th December and extended on 8th January until the trial of the action is discharged.

In view of the conclusion to which I have come I must make an order for costs, but, following *McCardie v. In Shulter v. Rolfe* (1920) 36, T.L.R. 828, I desire to say that in view of the great public importance of these proceedings, their importance both to the subject and to the State, I think that the Crown ought not to enforce the costs.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK

An Italian submarine has been sunk by Greek anti-submarine defences.

This was announced by the Minister of Marine, quoted by the Athens Radio. — Reuter.

HUSBAND KILLED—TOLD ON BIRTHDAY

Only ten days after he had been awarded the D.F.C., Acting Flight-Lieutenant John Terence Webster has been killed in action.

The news reached his wife on her birthday. Now the D.F.C. will become a proud possession to be treasured for her two-year-old son.

It was awarded to Flight-Lieutenant Webster for bringing down seven enemy planes himself and assisting in the destruction of two others.

Mr. Webster was married in October, 1937, and her husband was promoted to acting flight lieutenant the day before war broke out.

After months of travelling round camps with him since the war she took a little house at Caterick only three weeks ago.

She has two brothers in the Air Force.

MISS WILKINSON BOMBED

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, escaped unhurt when a house in London where she was staying was damaged.

Miss Wilkinson's secretary stated that though she was shaken up by her experience Miss Wilkinson was making light of it.

NAZIS INDICATE JOB THEY WANT LAVAL TO HAVE

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)

THE VICHY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT MARSHAL PETAIN AND M. LAVAL HAVE COMPOSED THEIR DIFFERENCES, WOULD SEEM TO BE THE RESULT OF CONTINUOUS GERMAN PRESSURE AND PROBABLY INDICATES THAT THE "PETAIN LINE" HAS BEEN BREACHED.

If M. Laval, as announced, has been able to clear and allay the "misunderstandings" that led to his summary dismissal and imprisonment just five weeks ago, further German pressure designed to put him back in the Cabinet may be expected.

Nothing has been published in Vichy regarding any new office for M. Laval, but Berlin has already tipped him off as "Foreign Minister in a Elandin Cabinet," which one assumed is the role Germany wants him to see assigned to him.

It is possible that Hitler was waiting for this "reconciliation" before he met Mussolini because the role to be assigned to France must have an important influence on all immediate and future plans of the Axis in the Mediterranean.

It looks as though this theatre of war is entering more and more largely into German calculations.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY INVOLVED!

The Petain-Laval meeting involves no change in policy, according to well-informed quarters in Vichy, reported by the Havas Agency.

The Agency says: "In well-informed quarters it is declared that the ever growing prestige of Marshal Petain throughout France allowed him to take such an initiative, while in no way modifying internal and external policies."

It is added that "Marshal Petain, who remains the Head of France, occupied or free, as well as beyond seas, has complete and absolute authority which is recognised by all." — Reuter.

MEETING PLACE SECRET

The place where Hitler and Mussolini met yesterday has not yet been revealed, but an official statement confirming the conference, said: "Full agreement was reached after an exchange of views on the situation."

The meeting was held in the presence of Count Ciano and von Ribbentrop and is stated to have been conducted "in a spirit of cordial friendship" between both Government chiefs, and closer military ties between Germany and Italy will be enacted.

Rome has issued no communique regarding the meeting.—Reuter.

COMMONS DEBATE

A scheme for the efficient discharge of ships and the lessening of delays at docks is expected to be announced in the Commons by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, when he speaks in the manpower and production debate on plans for dealing with labour problems at docks.

The scheme will enable the Minister to meet the criticisms of delays and congestion of vital goods without resort to compulsory powers which will be used only as the last resort. — Reuter.

POLISH SUBMARINE REPLACED

A NEW SUBMARINE NAMED "SEKEL" TO REPLACE THE FAMOUS POLISH SUBMARINE "ORZEL" HAS BEEN LAUNCHED "SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH."

General Sikorski, taking it over advised the Polish sailors to emulate the virtues of the British sailor.

The "Orzel" escaped from Gdynia and reached Britain after a month of hairbreath escapes and was later "presumed lost." — Reuter.

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Britain's Boulton-Paul Defiant fighter planes, shown above, are now coming into service with increasing rapidity. They are being used primarily in the difficult task of night fighting. (Copyright, Fox.)

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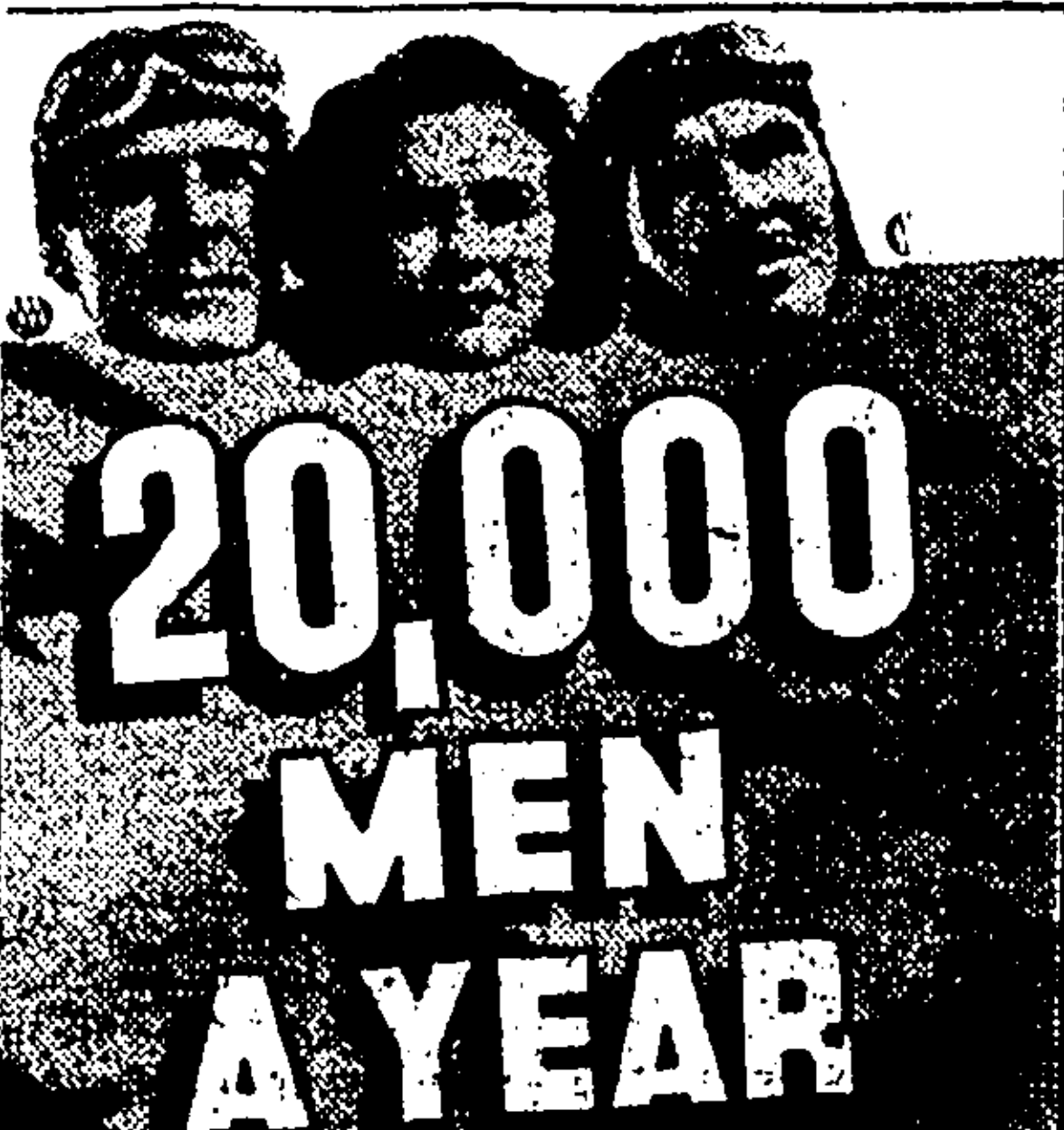
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TWO VITAL TASKS ENTRUSTED TO R.A.F. COASTAL COMMAND

(By Reuter's Air Correspondent)

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE Coastal Command is straining every nerve to assist the Navy to upset the Axis plans for reducing American aid to Britain and, at a crucial moment, launching any surprise invasion.

The magnitude of the task and pointers to success in its execution were outlined by a senior R.A.F. officer yesterday.

Aerial escort is being provided for many convoys through the north-western approaches to Britain.

U-Boat commanders have adopted the technique of attacking Atlantic shipping in these approaches by night instead of by day because they dislike the protecting aircraft.

Methods of locating and pouncing on submarines by night as well as by day are being developed. New long-range fighters will be coming into service to tackle the long-range bombers which are harassing Allied shipping.

Vigilant Watch

So vigilant are Coastal Command reconnaissance aircraft all the way from Norway to South France that it is calculated that these "eyes" of the R.A.F. will give due notice of the last stage of preparation for invasion anywhere along occupied-European coastline.

Invasion barges are still here and while they are unlikely to sail in the present weather, a watch is being kept for any sign of move.

From the outbreak of the war to the middle of this month, air escort had been provided for 4,700 convoys.

Submarines were sighted on 260 occasions.

Approximately, 166 attacks were made on them. The number of "kills" is not revealed.

In the last few months, approximately 50,000 tons of enemy shipping were destroyed by aerial torpedo attack alone. Scores of mine-laying flights have been made to estuaries in enemy-occupied territory for which "remarkable successes" are claimed.

Recently Coastal Command bombers have concentrated on German and Italian submarine bases in occupied France.—Reuter.

BOMBED BERLIN FROM 2,000 FT

Two R. A. F. sergeants, the pilot and navigator-bomb aimer of a plane which successfully bombed an important military objective in the centre of Berlin, are in a list of R. A. F. awards. They dropped their bombs from a height of 2,000 ft in the moonlight.

The pilot, Sgt. R. S. Ayton, No. 44 Squadron, who comes from Londonderry, Northern Ireland, has been awarded a bar to the D. F. M., and the navigator-bomb aimer, Sgt. W. R. J. Hall, of the same squadron, who comes from Larne, co. Antrim, gets the D. F. M.

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ACTION IN KENYA

South African troops have captured prisoners in the El Yibe area, north of Dukana on the Kenya-Abyssinia front, according to an official communique issued in Nairobi yesterday.—Reuter.

AND HAVE BEEN SENT INLAND TO CAMPS.

One Italian officer paid tribute to the British mechanised forces, saying that the Italian anti-tank guns were useless against British tanks and that most of the prisoners had had no more than three days' fighting.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PRISONERS IN INDIA

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VOLUNTEERS FROM EIRE AID BRITISH

(From A Special Correspondent)

I LANDED AT HOLYHEAD after the strange experience of a week in neutral Eire. As the mail-boat corkscrewed her way through the turbulent Irish Sea, leaving memories of the blazing lights of Dublin, I had the most encouraging experience of the trip.

Those casual young men in sporting tweeds and grey flannels, who came aboard at Kingstown, began to adopt a military bearing. Here and there one produced a British Army greatcoat or a steel helmet. They were loyal Irish soldiers of the King returning from leave.

Mr. de Valera is resolutely determined to maintain Eire's neutrality. Yet there is a constant stream of young—yes, and middle-aged—men as recruits to his Majesty's forces.

I met a prosperous young farmer in a Dublin hotel. One night he mysteriously disappeared and returned a few days later to tell me confidentially that he had been to Belfast and was now a private soldier in a well-known regiment. He is typical of many.

But there are German and Italian Legations in Eire; Dublin has no black-out worth mentioning, and her lights send out a thousand beacons; U-boats have been intensely active off the 1,300 miles of coast.

Occasionally unidentified 'planes fly over Dublin at a great height in the nights. They are believed to be German, though I heard no challenging gun-fire.

Constant Vigilance

Doubtless the vigilance of the authorities to prevent subversive activity is constant. During my stay an employee in a lightship off the eastern coast was sent to prison for possessing wireless transmitters and arms.

Five hundred members of the I. R. A. are interned and 100 others have been sent to prison for possessing arms. Those still at liberty are believed to be numerically insignificant, but from time to time the newspapers publish news of further arrests and sentences.

Dublin is profoundly shocked by the savage bombing of London and sympathetic to the Irish born refugees who pour off the boats from England.

But on the whole the people of Eire seem infinitely remote from the war, obstinately and innocently dreaming of neutrality, resolved to cling as long as possible to the comforts of peace. There is no rationing, butter, eggs and all kinds of food being available in superfluity.

Nazi Cold-Shouldered

Since the indiscriminate bombing and the invasion of the Low Countries, Dublin society has tended to cold-shoulder the German Minister, Hempel. He himself has almost retired from public life, and was last seen prominently at a football final six weeks ago.

The Italian Minister Vincenzo Berartti, is, on the other hand, treated less distantly, partly because Italy is a Catholic country and partly because of the belief that the Italian people oppose the war.

I investigated the stories circulating in England that Eire is teeming with German agents. Official figures show that there are 375 German subjects, half said to be refugees, compared with 23,000 British subjects.

Reconnaissance of the German Legation in Northumberland Road revealed it as a large, semi-detached, red brick building with crooked, sprawling over it. A policeman and a plain clothes officer kept close watch outside and eyed me searchingly as I passed.

Legation Radio

Hempel has a staff of five and two typists. The activities of Carl

Petersen, the Press attache, have from time to time been of peculiar interest to the authorities. He is alleged to have supplied the I.R.A. with money for their bomb outrages in England. I noted with interest a wireless aerial on the roof of the Legation. It might, of course, have been for receiving purposes only.

Outside the Italian Legation, situated in a Georgian house, the police watchers, who stood at a more respectful distance, scrutinised me as I sauntered past with just the same interest as their colleagues had shown.

Though Mr. de Valera has said that "If A attacks us, B will come to our aid," the Eire Government has confidence in its own preparations for defence.

Defence Steps

The Regular Army of 27,000 men has in recent months been expanded to 200,000, largely by the recruitment of a Local Security Force, which corresponds to our Home Guard. The A section of the L.S.F. is the Territorial Army and musters 100,000 men, who will be incorporated in the Army in the event of invasion. The B section is an observation corps.

Unfortunately the L.S.F. seemed very inadequately equipped. I found that out of one section of 800 men only 150 had weapons. No doubt, in time this will be remedied.

To prevent enemy air landings fields and beaches have been extensively spiked. The strength of the Air Force is not revealed.

But most citizens of Eire are obliged to admit that the real defence of the country is the British Navy.

ROME TO INCREASE AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

IN APPARENT EXPECTATION of R.A.F. visits, the Rome Tribuna publishes an article entitled "Problems of Rome in Wartime." It urges early closing hours for cinemas and theatres, "in view of enemy air activity."

It is urged, too, that all offices in Rome should close at 5 p.m. and "if some firms should not think that these working hours are sufficient, cold lunches in the office are advised, as was the habit in the time of sanctions."

This would mean great economy in light and heat. Cinemas and theatres could institute afternoon shows, and patrons would be home by 10 p.m. at the latest to look after the children and carry out the instructions in case of an air raid alarm.

"Fortunately," the article continues, "Rome has good subterranean shelters in the old quarters of the city, and in the modern part every building is obliged to have a proper shelter." The suspension of other work on buildings is recommended for the "indispensable job of improving shelters."

NAZI 'PLANES CRASH

Supposed Result
Of Panic

(From A Correspondent)

Two bomb-carrying Messerschmitts flying in a formation which tried to bomb a part of the South-East where I am operating to-day, crashed from high above the clouds and fell within 300 yards of each other. Both were "yellow-nosed," belonging to a squadron especially favoured by Goering.

The two Messerschmitts were separated in some way from the rest during a dog fight above the clouds which raged over the country lanes which I was patrolling. The sound of dog-fighting died away, but the noise of two fighter engines continued overhead above the clouds.

Suddenly the two 'planes came into view separated by perhaps a quarter of a mile. Both were obviously in difficulties and diving earthwards.

Two parachutes, each with a dangling pilot, came into view as the Messerschmitts crashed. One machine smashed itself into a field. The other crashed badly a couple of yards from a lonely house occupied at the time only by an 89-year-old widow.

Quiet Surrender

It is believed likely that the two pilots, scared away from the main Nazi force by some Spitfires which poured among their ranks, came in collision and destroyed each other.

The two pilots, one an officer and the other a sergeant-pilot, dropped more than two miles away from their wrecked machines. Both men, who were tall and powerfully built, surrendered without showing fight to mobile guards.

The Hurricanes and Spitfires altogether had a most successful day in this area. They broke up formation after formation of Messerschmitt bomb-droppers, bombers and fighters, and sent large numbers of them hurrying back over the coast towards France.

Traffic Problems

Calling for a solution of traffic problems, which have become very urgent in Rome, the article suggests the abolition of private cars. There have been many complaints in Italian newspapers recently about the lack of taxis in Rome, presumably owing to the shortage of petrol.

Further insight into conditions in Italy is given by the "household hints." One of these explains how to make a woman's dress out of a man's suit, and another gives advice on how to shorten evening frocks "not utilised for the lack of night life, and make them into afternoon dresses."

Women who use lipstick are admonished to be sparing with it, as "cosmetics cost more than ever now" and ruin towels, bedclothes, &c., causing great damage to linen, which needs twice the washing, and wastes soap so that more than the double amount is necessary.

CHINA MAIL
WINDSOR HOUSE

**MR. KENNEDY'S
BROADCAST**

The broadcast speech of Joseph P. Kennedy like his resignation from the appointment of United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's raises two questions of great interest. One is whether he intends to help or hinder the effort to send increased aid to Britain. For many months there have been indications that the Ambassador was out of sympathy with much of President Roosevelt's policy of helping Britain.

Since returning to the United States in October, he has been quoted in statements about Britain which left little likelihood that he would be going back to London. There undoubtedly the appointment of an envoy whose background and opinions were more like the President's would be welcome. From the English side, either John G. Winant or William C. Bullitt, the two most prominently mentioned as successors, would promote better relations and to that extent facilitate the aid-to-Britain programme.

Mr. Kennedy's statement that he resigned to "help the President to keep the United States out of war" carried the implication that he could help more if not acting as the President's representative in London. Does that mean that he expects, to oppose the President's developing policy of aid to Britain? His speech on Saturday revealed some modification of his original stand, perhaps the result of the influence of close contact with the great weight of American opinion. But he is still in that curious half-way house which is reluctant to send material overseas if it is, possibly, too late!

The issue, as far as Mr. Kennedy is concerned, depends on the meaning and purpose of his reference to keeping "out of war." Everyone who uses that slogan needs to specify. Everyone prefers peace to war. But that is not the question. The real question is: What is the price of peace? Does anyone suppose that the British people would not prefer peace to the nightly rain of bombs? Our problem has been on what terms we would have peace—or how long.

That now is also America's problem. There are many Americans to-day who believe that war can be fended off from the

It may seem remarkable that Hitler, who prepared Germany for war with such intense fore-omitted to build an adequate Navy; and thus failed to profit by the major lesson afforded by the Great War. It should have been apparent to him, and his advisors, that the real cause of the collapse of the Central Powers in 1918 was the stringent blockade of Germany by the allied fleets; yet, in 1939, he let himself in for a war of titanic magnitude with a navy absurdly smaller than the one which had proved inadequate to save Germany defeat in the Great War.

The reasons for this are however not difficult to detect if we bear in mind the fact that the Germans, broadly speaking, are not a seafaring race. German ideals and war policy are founded on the worst of the characteristics of Frederick the Great, all of whose campaigns were entirely land campaigns. Command of the sea and sea-fighting never affected him or his armies in the slightest degree. His military efforts were largely concentrated on robbing and humbling Austria. His seizure of Silesia led to the Seven Years War in which he fought no less than twenty three considerable land battles, while the only sea fighting that took place was between England and France, of which even a faint echo hardly reached the armies fighting in mid-Europe. This absence of naval activity applies also to the wars engineer-

ed by Bismarck. The Austrian war of 1866, commonly called the Seven Weeks War, was decided on land; the only sea fighting that took place was between the Italians and the Austrians, and in no way affected the Prussian army. The Franco-Prussian war, similarly, was entirely a land campaign in which the French Fleet had no major role to play. The resultant accumulation of

By
**Admiral Sir
Reginald Bacon,**
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
C.V.O., D.S.O.

this one side experience led Germany, not unnaturally, to look on a Navy as an expensive luxury and not a vital necessity. Hitler himself once called battleships "luxury toys of the democracies."

In the early nineties of last century a truer perception of the value of sea power was awakened in all countries, largely owing to the writings of Admiral Mahan, U.S.N. This coincided with a desire on the part of Germany for expansion; so colonies were acquired and her sea-borne trade greatly expanded. Then in the early years of this century came the rapprochement between Great

Britain and France, which brought vividly home to Germany the fact that, if her merchant fleet and colonies were to be protected in a future war, it was essential for her to have a strong Navy. But what she did not appreciate, and has yet to learn, is that the strength of a Navy should be assessed not only in terms of ships, but that the psychology of the officers and crews has to be reckoned with. Sea instinct is hereditary; it is also impossible to create traditions suddenly. Even in these days when ships may be looked on as mere machines floating on the water, differing from land machines mainly in shape and size a seaman is a seaman still. His upbringing, his outlook on strategy and tactics, differ radically from that of those who fight ashore. The instincts of a German Naval officer, both in the Great War, and in that of to-day are by no means the same as those of an officer in a Navy as old established as the British.

It is not easy to lay one's finger on the many slight differences between the two; one however stands out in bold relief. In the Army the loss of material is looked on, more or less, as a disgrace. "Saving the guns" has always been a rallying cry; Colenso and Marston are instances. At sea it is a cardinal axiom that, in fighting, ships must be lost if victory is to be attained. A little thought will show how greatly this difference of outlook must affect the fighting of a naval action. Had the German fleet

fought our Grand Fleet in January 1915, they would have found it only two dreadnought battleships superior in number to their own. Want of sea-instinct caused the German High Command to refuse to take the risk of losing ships, and so lost the best and only chance they ever had of winning the Great War.

Undoubtedly, this want of sea-instinct also blurred the outlook of Hitler. He saw, or thought he saw, how the submarine campaign nearly won the Great War for Germany. It seemed that if numbers of boats could be progressively increased in the next war, the chance of mastery at sea would increase until it became a certainty. More small vessels, even in large numbers, were cheaper and more easy to provide.

By the Treaty of Versailles Germany was denied the right to build large ships except to replace a few old-class battleships which she had been allowed to keep to protect her shores in the Baltic. It was useless to try to build battleships on the sly, for this could not be done without attracting attention, and probably incurring strong action on the part of England and France. So she built a few submarines, which she was allowed to do, and also the so called "pocket battleships" "Graf Spee" "Deutschland" and "Admiral Scheer" ships which could only have a very limited and special use, and which were quite useless for serious sea warfare. In fact the German Admiralty made the same mistake as that of which Italy has been guilty, namely, building special vessels which it was hoped might sneak about and sink larger warships, or prey on sea commerce instead of building ships which could openly face the fleet of its opponent.

There was at this time a worldwide but totally unjustifiable belief that aircraft were, infallibly, able to sink battleships; and, in German naval circles, that the magnetic mine and submarine were capable of supplanting the battleship. It seemed therefore to Hitler and his advisers that, if the new mines and submarine could take the place of the battleship, there was no reason to attempt to rival Britain in battleship construction, especially when cheaper weapons could destroy those mammoths. Further, the aeroplane was useful in land fighting as well as at sea; so it was better to bank on machines which could play the double role.

Needless to say this was not the opinion of British naval officers. They know well the difficulties attending sea-work; the difficulties of successful air attack on ships; they know the difficulties that submarines encounter in attacking convoys; and they know how those, whose business is to live on deep waters, have the knack of circumventing such attacks.

They have a firm belief that command of the sea must be gained and held by surface vessels, that the commerce of a country must be carried in ships above water, and that these ships are best attacked by surface vessels. They look on submerged craft and air-craft as useful auxiliaries to surface command but as a doubtful substitute for surface vessels.

The German leaders, Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and the like, had neither sea knowledge nor sea experience. Their eyes were focussed on war as carried out on land; and they hoped that their sea innovations would fill the bill; moreover they were impatient to obtain results. Their war, to be successful had to be won before Britain could re-arm; so they did not dare to delay the commencement of hostilities in order to attempt to rival Britain's strength in battleships. Perhaps, starting as they performed had to a long way in arrears, they may have seen that it was hopeless to try to overtake our numbers, and that it was highly improbable that we should allow them to carry out so ingenious a programme. In the view of British strategists this German contempt of sea power is one of the fallacies which will lead to Germany's defeat in this war as in the last.

What Will Russia Do

Our newspapers recently carried large headlines about a meeting which we cannot pretend to like—the Hitler-Molotov meeting in Berlin.

It is the technique of dictators to publicise their journeys and meetings. It is a successful technique, for in countries where there is a free press the journey or the meeting at once becomes sensational and dramatic.

There are certain things about the Berlin discussions which should not be forgotten. On January 30, 1937, for example, Hitler said to the sheep-like members of his Reichstag: "I consider Bolshevism the most malignant poison that can be given to any people. It is out of the question that National-Socialist Germany should ever be found to protect Bolshevism or that we on our side should ever agree to accept the as-

American continent best by entering the war frankly as the ally of Britain and China, to stop the aggressors where they are. Many others—the majority—believe that money and materials should be thrown into the struggle but not men. Many others are thinking more in terms of building an impregnable defence in the Western Hemisphere.

Apparently Mr. Kennedy is in this group. But those who belong to it should say whether they would stop aid to Britain. They should try to define the point at which they fear such aid will lead America into war. They should say also what they would do if Britain fell.

stance of a Bolshevik state. For I fear that the moment any nation agreed to accept such assistance it would seal its own doom."

The speeches of Hitler and his Yes-men are filled with such statements which could be paralleled by Soviet statements about Na-

By Vernon Bartlett

tional-Socialism. The two men, who met in Berlin, therefore, met to conclude an opportunist agreement which neither will respect if it becomes inconvenient to do so.

Why, then, did they meet? They met because Hitler's war against Britain and Mussolini's war against Greece have been so unsuccessful. Hitler must therefore try other methods and Russian help is necessary if they are to succeed. Molotov has no great desire to be an accomplice but he has little choice because there is perhaps no country in the world to-day that so much wants to keep out of war as the Soviet Union. Its only immediate danger of war comes from Germany, and therefore Germany must be placated.

Fourteen months ago the Soviet Union signed an agreement with Nazi Germany. Ever since, under the cloak of that agreement, it has been building up defensive barriers against the Nazi danger. It has acquired half of Poland, which protects the rich wheatfields of the Ukraine; part of Finland, which protects the approaches to Leningrad; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, crowded for political reasons by German colonists; Bukovina and Bessarabia, which bring the Russians to the banks of the Danube and, well on the way towards the Dardanelles. Germany, in return, has gained nothing but the uneasy assurance that she would not have to carry on war on two fronts.

A Greek surrender to Italy might possibly have led to a Turkish surrender to Germany. Instead, the valiant Greek defence has led to a strengthening of British positions in the eastern Mediterranean, and to a strengthening of Turkish determination to fight. Hitler's only hope of destroying the determination is by persuading the Russians

to threaten the Turkish rear, for the Turks dislike the idea of a war on two fronts just as much as the Germans did.

If the Turks surrendered to this threat then Hitler could treat the Greco-Italian campaign as a sideline and could push his armies down through Rumania and Bulgaria and across the Dardanelles towards the oil of Iraq and the Suez Canal. That would be a triumph indeed, but there are great obstacles in the way.

One is the Turkish knowledge that surrender would mean slavery. Another is the doubt whether the Soviet army would undertake a campaign against Turkey, whatever the assurances Molotov gave to Hitler—there may always be mysterious delays and difficulties in that part of the world, as those Germans have learnt who expected vast supplies from Russia after the signature of the last Russo-German agreement. A third obstacle is the fact that Germany cannot pay Russia adequately for this important service.

M. Molotov may be tempted by offers of an outlet to the Persian Gulf, less than a thousand kilometres in a straight line from the Caspian Sea. The mouth of the Baltic Sea is controlled by Germany; the mouth of the Black Sea would be controlled by Germany if Turkey surrendered and allowed Hitler's troops to cross into Asia Minor. Vladivostok is a long way away. Therefore the prospect of ports on the Persian Gulf must be an attractive one to Moscow.

But it is hardly possible that the Russians, who have so carefully built up their defences against Germany during the last year are going to open their flank by allowing the Germans into Turkey in return for a German offer of an outlet to the Persian Gulf which is not Germany's to give. Therefore, whatever the communiques issued from Berlin, some of us will continue to doubt whether the results can be important. Hitler will continue to hate Bolshevism. Russia will continue to build up defences against the Nazis. The British will continue to believe in their own growing military strength and to doubt the ultimate importance of such obviously artificial political intrigues.



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ICY COLD DAY FOR INAUGURATION

BEFORE GOING TO THE Capitol to take the Oath as President for the third time, President Roosevelt went to Church with his family and joined in prayers for world peace and the defence of American liberties.

Thousands of visitors from all over the country, including a large contingent from Canada, left their crowded hotels and homes early yesterday to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Many of them were wrapped in furs and rugs because the weather was freezing cold although the sun was shining brightly.

After the Church Service, President Roosevelt and his family returned to the White House in an open car enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the route.

Mr. Roosevelt later left the White House and drove up the broad be-flagged Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol amid cheering throngs.

The various ceremonies had all the colour of past inaugurations, but they were invested with new meaning owing to events abroad.

Crowded City

Washington was so crowded that some visitors who came by car brought trailers in which to live and the railway companies temporarily housed their passengers in "Pullman Cities" in the railway yards.

Thousands of people stamped their feet and shouted as President Roosevelt waved his silk hat to the crowd along the route to the Capitol which was estimated to number 75,000.

Escort Of Police

An escort of police and secret service men guarded the President as he drove to the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator Barkley, Democratic Leader of the Senate, while Mrs. Roosevelt occupied the second car, Mr. John Garner, the retiring Vice-President the third car, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace the fourth.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Hughes, administered the Oath to President Roosevelt who stood bareheaded.

Great Cheering

Mr. Roosevelt took the oath at 5 p.m., thus becoming the United States' first third-term president. Mr. Henry Wallace, the new Vice-President, took the oath a minute earlier.

Great cheering and applause acclaimed each ceremony. — Reuter.

MALAYAN INCOME TAX

THE MALAYAN "WAR INCOME TAX" BILL WAS GIVEN ITS FIRST READING BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is proposed that taxation should be renewable annually until the end of the war.

The bill is expected to yield 2½ millions a year.

BOMBAY'S GIFT OF AMBULANCES

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Roger Lumley, received and inspected a unit of 20 ambulances subscribed for by private donors within a few weeks of the Governor's appeal on behalf of St. John's Association.

His Excellency congratulated the unit on the work already done. — Reuter.

"WILD BILL" IN SOFIA

COLONEL WILLIAM "WILD BILL" DONOVAN, WHO COMMANDED THE FAMOUS "FIGHTING 69TH" IN THE LAST WAR, ARRIVED IN SOFIA YESTERDAY IN HIS CAPACITY OF OFFICIAL AMERICAN OBSERVER OF THE EUROPEAN SCENE.

He is expected to see King Boris of Bulgaria and to outline to him the American position with regard to the war in Europe.

Colonel Donovan went to Sofia from Athens, after a tour of the Albanian front.

Previously, he saw British troops in action in Libya.

KING GEORGE'S FUND

King George's Fund for Sailors has received a Christmas gift of £1,200 from the farming and business committee of Jansenville and district, Cape Province, South Africa, it was announced in London yesterday.

NAZIS AND ITALY TO COMBINE IN MEDITERRANEAN

BARELY AN HOUR after a Berlin spokesman had officially denied yesterday that Hitler and Mussolini were in conference, the official German News Agency came out with an official admission.

The exchange of views was thorough, says the Nazi agency, which brings in the usual remark that it was "conducted in a spirit of cordial friendship."

The communique also speaks of the "close military ties between the German and Italian nations" and says that the talk "resulted in a full agreement of views on all questions of interest."

Ciano and Ribbentrop, the two Foreign Ministers, were also present.

Signor Gayda, who can usually be relied upon to act as Il Duce's mouth-piece, says that the two dictators plan to combine forces in the Mediterranean in an attempt to defeat the British there.

The Axis, he says, will try to ensure that the war continues to develop in the Mediterranean.

AIR BATTLE OVER ATHENS

British fighters engaged Italian 'planes that raided Plages (the port of Athens) yesterday, shooting one bomber down into the sea and damaging another, states a British communique issued in Athens.

A British 'plane crashed on landing and burst into flames. — Reuter.

The Air War In Africa

Weather conditions in eastern Libya on Sunday restricted air operations considerably, but R.A.F. air-craft carried out a number of reconnaissance and fighter patrols in the forward area.

This was announced in a communique from the R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle-East.

In Albania, a successful raid was made on Berrati, where high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on military concentrations and motor transport. Buildings east of the town were also hit, several fires being started.

In Italian East Africa, an attack was made on motor transport and gun positions south-east of Tessenet on the night of January 18-19.

All bombs fell in the target area but the results could not be fully observed. Massawa was twice raided. — Reuter.

can and they are to increase their forces there to meet the challenge of increased British forces.

The fact that Signor Gayda's remarks were probably written before the Hitler/Mussolini talk makes it seem obvious to see in them a sign of what Mussolini wanted to get from Germany.

Earlier in the day, the Italian paper "Popolo d'Italia" announced that Germany would unleash a "terrific offensive against Britain within the next 70 days."

It is noteworthy that this new time-limit expires on April 1st—All Fools' Day!

Pres. Roosevelt's Inaugural Address: Peril OF Inaction

"TO US THERE HAS COME THE TIME, IN THE MIDST OF SWIFT HAPPENINGS TO PAUSE FOR A MOMENT TO TAKE STOCK — TO RECALL WHAT OUR PLACE IN HISTORY HAS BEEN AND TO RE-DISCOVER WHAT WE ARE AND WHAT WE MAY BE, SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS INAUGURAL SPEECH IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

"On each inaugural day," he said, "the American people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

"In this day, the task of the people is to save the nation and its institutions from disruption from without. We must assess ourselves in history. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

"The lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of man is three score years and ten, a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

"There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that Democracy is a form of Government and a frame of life is limited or measured by a kind of mystical artificial fate that for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future — that freedom is an ebbing tide.

Free Expression Of Thought

"But we Americans know that that is not true. Democracy is not dying. We know it because we have seen it revive and grow. We know it cannot die because it is built of the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise, enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of thought.

"We sense that it is still spreading on every Continent — for it is the most humane, the most advanced and the most unconquerable of all forms of human society.

"A nation, like a person, has a mind — a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and need of its neighbours — all other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world. And a nation like a person has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future, which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

"It is the thing for which we find it difficult, even impossible, to hit upon in a single, simple word, and yet we all understand what it is — the spirit and the faith of America.

"It is the product of centuries. The democratic aspiration is not a mere recent happening in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of the early peoples. It blazed anew in the Middle Ages, it was written in Magna Carta. In the Americas, its impact has been irresistible.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit and the millions who followed and the stock that sprang from them, all have moved forward constantly and consistently towards an ideal which, in itself, has gained in stature and clarity with each generation.

"We know we have still far to go and that we must more greatly build security and opportunity for knowledge of every citizen in the measure justified by our resources and the capacity of our land, but it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone, for there is also the spirit.

America's Spirit

President Roosevelt proceeded: "If the spirit of America were killed, even though the nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

"That spirit, that faith, speaks to us in our daily lives in ways unnoticed. It speaks to us

from other nations of this hemisphere and from those across the sea — enslaved as well as free.

"Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices because to us the privilege of freedom is such an old, old story."

Washington Address

Recalling President Washington's first inaugural address in 1789 when he spoke of "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the Republican model of government," President Roosevelt declared: "If we lose that sacred freedom, if we let it be smothered with doubt or fear, then we shall reject the destiny which President Washington strove so valiantly, so triumphantly to establish.

"The preservation of the spirit and faith of a nation does and will furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defence.

In the face of perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to project and perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

We Go Forward

"For this we muster the spirit of America, the faith of America. We do not retreat; we are not content to stand. As Americans, we go forward in the service of our country, by the will of God to the end."

Mighty cheers swelled up from the multitude in the Plaza beneath the Capitol's sunbleached dome as the President reached the concluding passage of his inaugural speech: "We do not retreat, we are not content to stand still."

After the speech, the President, before re-entering the car to return to the White House, waited in a white pillared pavilion which had been specially constructed in front of the Capitol for the ceremonies and stood with the multitude as the band played the national anthem.

Strong In Emphasis

Observers noted that President Roosevelt looked more than usually serious before he took the oath. He was also unusually strong in emphasis throughout his address but afterwards he greeted friends gaily and appeared in the best of spirits.

Several members of President Roosevelt's family, including his mother, witnessed the historic inauguration from the pavilion over which the President's own blue and gold flag waved with the Stars and Stripes. — Reuter.

"FUNIETY" TO BE REPEATED

A repeat performance of "Funiety," a novel and highly successful variety entertainment given a short while ago, has been arranged to take place on February 1 at the China Fleet Club Theatre in aid of the South China Morning Post War Fund (Bomber Fund).

During the interval since its first appearance rehearsals have continued and an entertainment of even higher standard than the first is promised. Seats at popular prices are bookable at Anderson's Music Store, Ice House Street.

U.S. NAVAL MEN CONVICTED

Two United States Navy seamen were convicted in San Francisco yesterday of "malicious mischief" by cutting down the Nazi flag from the German Consulate-General.

"This is an offence against another nation," said the Municipal Judge, after remanding them in the custody of the naval authorities.

He is to pronounce sentence on Thursday.

The German Radio yesterday referred to "impudent and provocative insults to the German flag" in announcing that the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington had lodged a strong protest with the United States State Department about the incident. — Reuter.

ADVANCE INTO ETRITREA

In addition to the successful Western Desert campaign, the British troops in Africa are also attacking the Italians at several other points.

The most important of these at the moment is the Kassala sector, and British troops are already 20 miles east and south-west of that city, well inside Eritrea. The enemy withdrawal continues.

On the Sudan/Abyssinian border our patrols are very active, while in the Kenya sector continued offensive action by our mobile detachments has resulted in a number of gains and the inflicting of casualties on the enemy.

A further 4,000 Italians taken prisoner in the initial thrust into the Western Desert arrived at Bombay yesterday for internment.

ALBANIA OPERATION

THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF BERAT, BEHIND THE ITALIAN LINES IN THE SECTOR IN WHICH THE GREEKS ARE DRIVING ON TEPELINI, HAS BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED BY THE R.A.F., SAYS A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE.

Our planes dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on military concentrations and motor transport and on buildings east of the town.

GIFTS FOR MORE AIRCRAFT

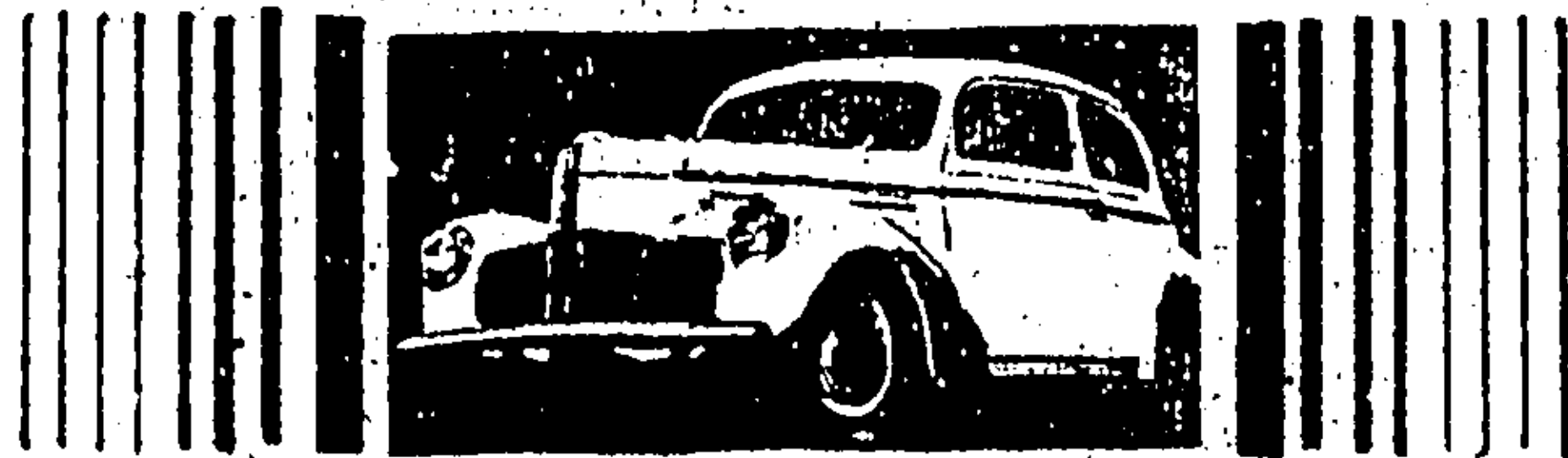
The State War Council of United Provinces, India, has resolved to send six lakhs—about £45,000—for the purchase of aircraft.

The "Times of Ceylon" has sent £6,000 to the Lord Mayor's air-raid distress relief fund and sent £120,000 for various war charities.

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EVENING

FRIDAY, 24th January, 1941, 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 25th January, 1941, 9.15 p.m.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of Feb., 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N. S. E. W.	ft. ft. ft. ft.		
1	Rural Building Lot No. 441.	Island Road, near Stanley.	As per sale plan	About 15,700	\$180	\$3,925

WARNING

Business Houses are hereby warned that all payments in connection with the 1941 edition of The Hong Kong Dollar Directory should be made at the Offices of the publishers, through the post or by chit book.

No one is authorised to visit offices and collect money on behalf of this publication.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of Feb., 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N. S. E. W.	ft. ft. ft. ft.		
2	Ping Shan Island Lot No. 7	Castle Peak.	As per sale plan	About 54,450	\$250	\$2,723

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No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N. S. E. W.	ft. ft. ft. ft.		
3	Ping Shan Island Lot No. 8	Castle Peak.	As per sale plan	About 54,450	\$250	\$2,723

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed. — The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., Windsor House, Des Voeux Road, Central. Telephones:—20022 & 20011.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 11th. February, 1941, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st. December, 1940.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st. February to TUESDAY, 11th. February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 21st January, 1941.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 21st Jan., 1941 commencing at 10.30 a.m. at the premises of The China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Sub-Station, Yaumatei, 1st. Floor.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
On View from Monday, the 20th January, 1941.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 16th Jan., 1941.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, 22nd Jan., 1941 commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 2, Connaught Road, Central. (2nd Floor)

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS
(mostly China & Hong Kong)
Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 17th Jan., 1941.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 23rd, January, 1941 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 35 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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1 "Mullard" Radio Set
1 Piano by "Hopkinson"
1 Enamelled Bath
1 Fire Extinguisher

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Terms: Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 20th January, 1941

BRIDGE NOTES

A BIDDING PROBLEM

By The Four Aces

"Please tell us how this should have been bid," writes C. R. U., of Kansas City, Mo. "We're sure both of us were wrong, but we don't know just what bids would right:

East, Dealer

Neither side vulnerable

♠ A K J 8
♥ J 4
♦ A Q 7
♣ A Q 7 3

♠ 6 5 2
♥ 9 6
♦ 8 5 4
♣ J 9 8 5 4

N
W E
S

♠ Q 4
♥ K Q 10 8
♦ 7 3
♣ 10 9 3
10 2

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♣
1♥	1NT	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	

"As you can see, three notrump is a cinch, but we could have made six spades. North claimed that South's failure to bid one spade over East's heart overcall convinced him that the South hand didn't contain a four-card spade suit. He therefore saw no point in mentioning the spades, but went right to game in notrump.

"South demurred that his spade suit was a little too shabby to bid and that the diamonds were too short. One notrump, he felt, while not a good bid, was the best available. What's your verdict?"

As usual, in questions of this sort, both players were wrong. Most experts would bid two diamonds with the South hand, rather than one notrump; and some of them would bid the spades in spite of their weakness. We do not like South's choice of one notrump, but care even less for North's jump to three notrump. North's second bid should be two spades — unless he can be quite positive that his partner would surely have bid any four-card spade holding if he had held one. From there the road to Slam is easy. Probably South would raise to four spades, and then North might bid five diamonds, South



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Five hearts, and North six spades.

Saturday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

♠ K 8
♥ J 9
♦ A 10 9 8 7
♣ A 10 7 5

The bidding:

Jacoby	You	Partner	Schenken
INT	(7)		

ANSWER: Pass. Your chance for a game is practically nil against the strong notrump opening bid; and there is no point in risking a sizeable penalty just to try for a partial score.

Score 100% for pass; 0 for any other bid.

Question No. 619

To-day you are Oswald Jacoby's partner and with neither side vulnerable, you hold.

♠ A Q 8
♥ 10 5
♦ Q J 9 7 6
♣ K Q 4

The bidding:

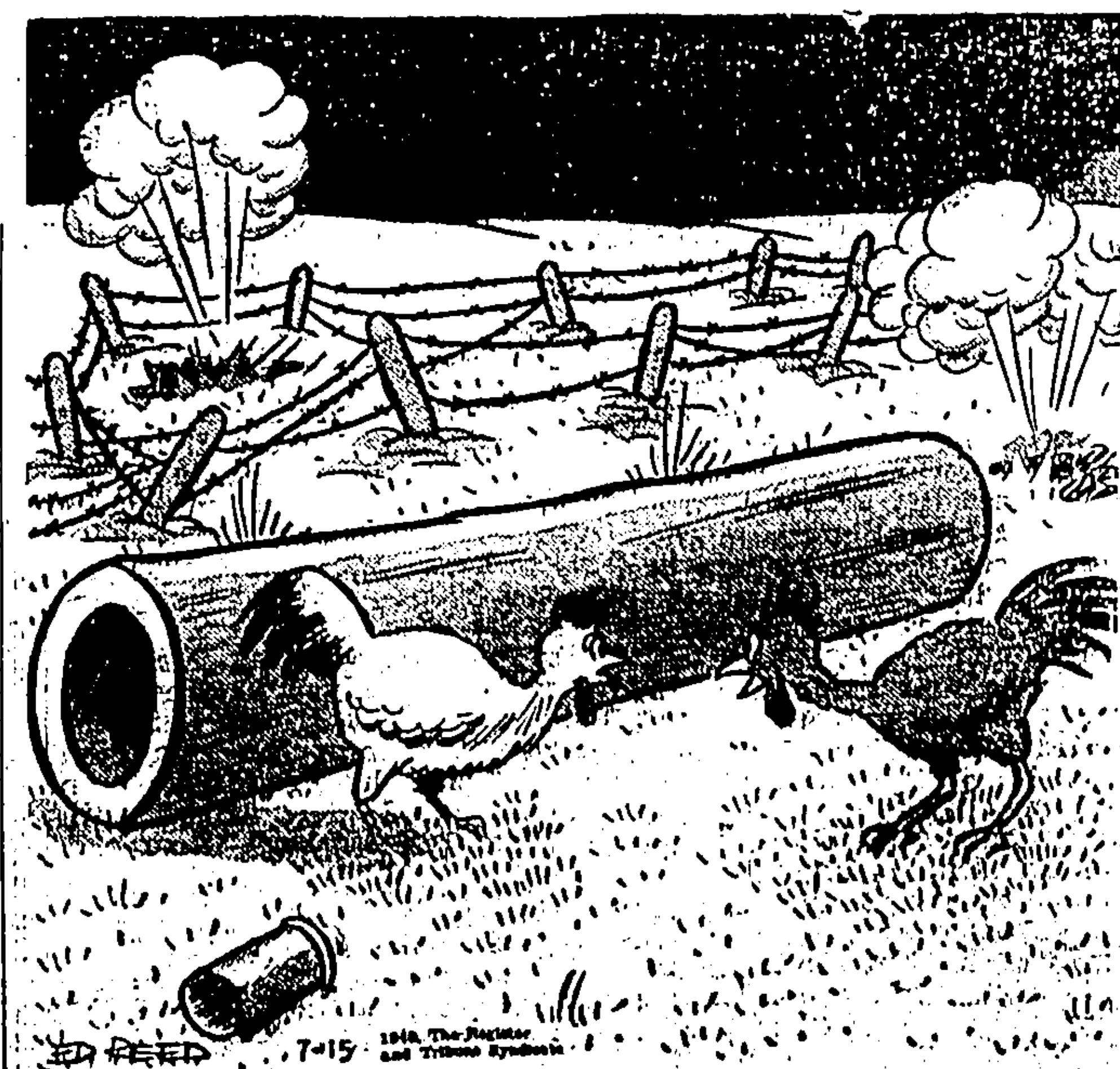
You	Schenken	Jacoby	Partner
10	Pass	1♣	Pass
(7)			

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED



"I'm afraid to scratch for worms—the fields are mined!"

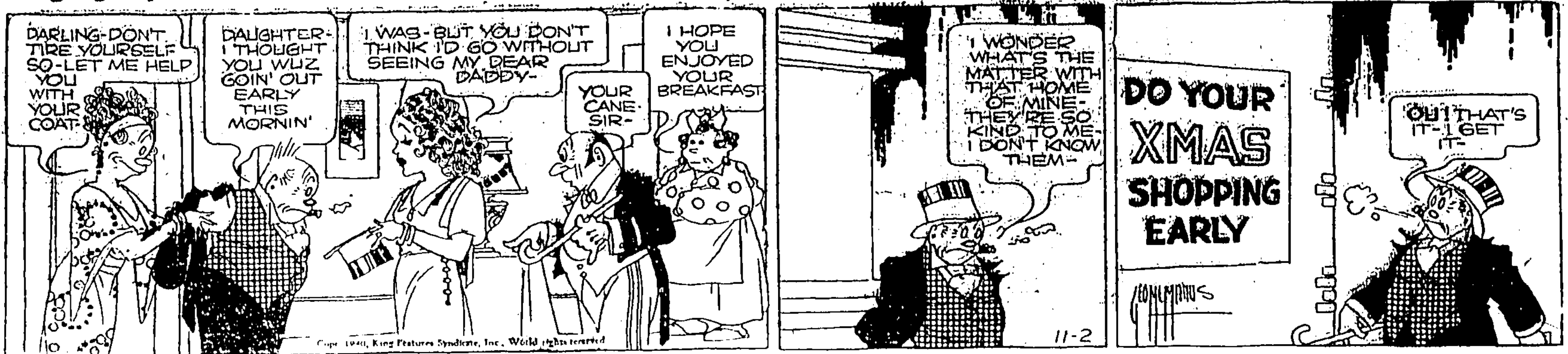
Here's Luck

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Bringing Up Father

By George MacManus



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Some Greek Dishes You Can Try

Napoleon said, "An army marches on its stomach." Let us see what the Greeks eat in their land, which was ancient before British roast beef and Irish stew were even thought of.

The food eaten in Greece is partly governed by religion, as the number of days on which no meat, eggs, and milk are eaten total 200 per annum. In some districts the peasants eat meat only once or twice a week; in others, only a few times a year. On feast days it is the custom to roast a whole lamb on the spit.

Of the meat eaten, mutton and veal have precedence, then comes chicken. Pork is eaten only during the winter months. Beef is hardly ever eaten by the Greeks, as they do not dream of killing an animal as useful as the ox. Oxen are killed only when they are too old for agricultural purposes, and by that time they are very lean and tough.

Pilaffs

Greek cooking for centuries has been influenced by Turkish cooking, and the Greek pilaffs (savoury rice) are still very similar to those of Turkey.

Rice dishes are very popular, and many kinds of pilaffs are eaten. One of the favourite pilaffs is made by frying a cup of rice in a little butter or oil for eight minutes. Strong stock, salt, pepper, and chopped tomatoes are then gradually added to the rice, and it is simmered for about 25 minutes. When properly cooked, the rice should be just moist, and each grain should be detached. Often small pieces of mutton, previously browned, are mixed in with the rice 15 minutes before serving.

Ghofaria Plaki

The great national fish dish of Greece is ghofaria plaki, or baked fish. Mostly, bream or mullet is used for this dish. The filleted fish is placed in a baking dish with a little oil and water, two cloves of garlic, salt and pepper. Six finely chopped onions are

lightly fried in oil, also a few chopped tomatoes. These are added to the fish and baked in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes, until the fish is quite tender.

Arni Souvla And Kebato

Another favourite dish, undoubtedly of Turkish origin, is arni souvla, or meat on skewers. Small cubes of lamb or mutton, seasoned with salt, pepper, and bay leaves, are threaded on skewers and grilled till well browned on an open fire.

A national dish of Arcadia is kebato, which consists of small pieces of liver grilled on a skewer of thyme wood.

Invariably salad is eaten with these grilled meats. It is made of shredded raw cabbage, beetroot, haricot beans, black olives, and capers. A dressing made of four tablespoons of vinegar, three of oil, a little salt, pepper, and mustard is poured over the salad.

Yahourti

Butter is seldom used, being replaced by olive oil, which is cheap and plentiful. Milk products, except cheese, are eaten

only by the wealthier class. Goat's milk is most often consumed, either fresh or curdled (yahourti). The peasants eat fresh and dried vegetables made into a thick soup; cheese—mostly home-made cottage cheese; and the roes of salted fish, especially from herrings and sardines. When available, they eat fresh fish.

Breakfast consists of coffee and a crescent roll, like the French petit déjeuner, and the solid meals are eaten at midday and in the evening.

The Greek people are very fond of sweets, pastries, and cakes. One of their favourite sweets is baclava—a paste made of almonds, honey, and spices.

Coffee is the national beverage, and is served in tiny cups. A glass of water is always served with the cup of coffee.

Avgholemono

A typical Greek soup is avgholemono, or lemon soup. It consists of a good chicken or beef stock, thickened with a little rice, which is cooked in the soup. Just before serving, the yolks of two eggs, diluted with a little of the warm stock and the juice of one and a half lemons, are stirred into the soup. Croutons are served with the soup.

ACT NOW

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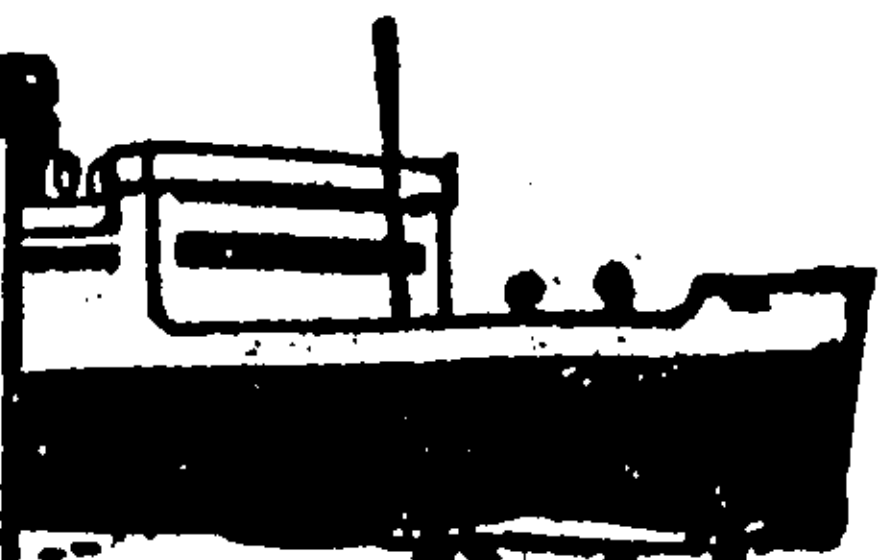
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TUESDAY

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 21st January.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai
(San Francisco date, 10th January).

FOR

DATE & TIME

OUTWARD MAILS

TUESDAY

Haiphong 3.30 p.m.
Manila, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul,
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Sydney.

K.P.O.

Parcels	4.00 p.m.
Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.

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Parcels	4.00 p.m.
Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	7.00 p.m.

Straits and Calcutta.	5.00 p.m.
Letters	7.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

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U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."

K.P.O.

Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	7.00 p.m.
Canton	7.00 p.m.

THURSDAY

Straits and Rangoon 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail by Sea to Singapore to connect
with the "British Overseas Airways".

K.P.O.

Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	6.00 p.m.
Straits	7.00 p.m.

FRIDAY

Air Mail by Air to Rangoon to connect
with the "British Overseas Airways".

K.P.O.

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Ord.	4.30 p.m.

G.P.O.

Reg.	4.00 p.m.
Ord.	4.30 p.m.

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RADIO

12.15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 p.m.—Dance Favourites of Not-So-Long-Ago.

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 p.m.—Variety with The Mills Brothers, Hildegarde and The Western Brothers.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 p.m.—Mozart—Symphony No. 41 in C Major ("Jupiter").

2.15 p.m.—Close down.

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 p.m.—A Programme of Folk Music.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—Questions of the Hour.

7.30 p.m.—Portuguese Programme.

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 p.m.—This week's programmes.

8.08 p.m.—Mendelssohn—Trio, in D Minor, Op. 49.

8.35 p.m.—Songs by Tito Schipa (Tenor).

8.43 p.m.—Blzet—The Fair Maid of Perth Suite... Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News & News Commentary.

9.30 p.m.—London Relay—Talks 'Scots Abroad'.

9.45 p.m.—Harry Roy's Stage Show, Harry Roy & His Orchestra (Recorded at the actual performance at The Garrick Theatre, Southport).

10.00 p.m.—An hour of Dance Music.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.

11, SAVED 3 FROM FIRE IN SHELTER

HEARING SCREAMS from the garden, eleven-year-old Philip Anslow, of Beech Road, North, Stour Bridge, rushed out to find the air raid shelter on fire.

He dashed in and brought out his eleven-month-old brother Michael, and laid him on the grass. Then he went in again through the flames and smoke, brought out his sister Jennifer, Michael's twin, and handed her to his mother who had run into the garden.

By this time the shelter was like a furnace, and Phillip refused to let his mother get near it.

Calmly walking through the flames for the third time, suffering agony from burns, he brought out his four-and-a-half-year-old brother David to safety.

Philip and David are now in the same ward in a Stourbridge hospital suffering from burns. Michael and Jennifer were unhurt.

"The three children were sleeping in the shelter in case of a raid," Mrs. Anslow said. "I think the candle must have fallen over and set light to the celluloid on the baby's gas mask."

"Phillip certainly saved their lives. He was so quick in getting into the shelter that my older boy, Geoffrey, dashing out of the house, and not realising the children were all safe, went into the fire and found the shelter empty."

I have eight children and I train them all to help me. It was while Philip was at the sink washing up that he heard the screams from the shelter.

"He didn't wait to call anybody but rushed out and rescued them all on his own. But he says little about it."

In a letter he has written me from the hospital, his one thought is for the twins."

The hospital stated that Phillip is much better and that David is improving.

STRANGLED GIRL—POLICE CORDON

Police cars formed a moving cordon round the area in which fifteen-year-old Mary Hagan, of Waterloo, Liverpool, was found strangled in a road blockhouse.

It is thought that a soldier with an East Lancashire accent might be able to give some information, and the military police in the district have been invited to co-operate. They are questioning all soldiers in the local barracks who had outside passes.

One soldier who was seen near the blockhouse on several occasions during the past week, is described as being between twenty-five and thirty, with a rather sallow complexion. He wore battle dress, and people who had seen him described him as being rather untidy.

The inquest on the girl was formally opened and adjourned for a month.

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BOYS DIED KEEPING VOW

Four boys, who vowed they would not be separated during the war have died together.

Schoolboy chums at Hull, they joined the crew of the steamer Tiverton, which the Board of Trade has now officially given up as lost with all hands.

Nine months ago, the Tiverton sailed down the Humber bound for Narvik for a cargo of iron ore.

Nothing has been seen or heard of her since.

The four chums were Harold Crossland, sixteen, deck boy, of Subway Street, Hull; Alex Hardie, sixteen, mess-room boy, of Manchester Street; Thomas William Leake, seventeen, deck boy, of Waverley Street, and Albert William Norris, seventeen, galley boy, of Towler's Terrace, Eton Street.

"The night before they sailed they were all together in my house, playing darts," Mr. E. R. Norris, an old trawler skipper and father of Albert Norris told

"ANDERSONS" IN THEIR HOUSES

Experiments are being made to build Anderson shelters inside Birmingham houses, Councillor Norman Tiptaft, chairman of the A. R. F. Committee, said at a meeting.

Germans are more dangerous than bombs and health is to be put before bomb risks, he declared.

No more big underground shelters are to be built. For health reasons the committee will in future concentrate on small surface shelters and strengthened basements to accommodate a few families.

"One night last week we took a census of the occupants of public trench shelters in Birmingham, which revealed that only 15,000 people were sleeping in them," he said. "This represents only 1½ per cent. of the city's population. The remainder were in their own homes."

the press.

"My wife never got over the shock of the news that the ship was missing. Her heart was broken, and she died last month."

Alex Hardie was the main support of his widowed mother. Her husband lost his life at sea.

G.M. FOR HEROISM BY NURSE

Heroism of a junior nurse, Miss Violet Eleanor Reid, during an enemy air raid has earned her the George Medal.

She is one of fifteen civil defence workers similarly honoured. They include two firemen, ten policemen—nine of them in the Metropolitan Police—and two railwaymen.

Miss Reid is employed at an asylum. During the raid five explosive bombs were dropped in the grounds.

One bomb hit the edge of the roof of the kitchen of the female block in which eighty-two mental patients were housed. The explosion caused six casualties.

In spite of wounds, loss of blood and deafness caused by the explosion, Nurse Reid attended the patients and an injured colleague.

She carried her colleague upstairs and attended her until a doctor arrived. She then returned and looked after the patients.

Saved "Suicide Men"

By her cool and cheerful conduct she prevented the confusion among the mental patients from developing into what might have become a panic.

Joseph James Harper, fire brigade station officer, rescued two members of a bomb disposal section who were trapped in a crater while attempting to dig out an unexploded bomb.

The two men had been lowered into the crater and were overcome by gas in the cavity below.

Superintendent Thomas Bruce, of the Fire Brigade, displayed exceptional courage when an enemy bombing aeroplane crashed destroying shop and dwelling houses.

Rescued Amid Flames

Three persons were trapped in a wrecked surface shelter which caught fire.

Superintendent Bruce and other volunteers succeeded in moving heavy concrete slabs and other debris from the shelter and rescuing the inmates.

An ammunition train of fifty wagons, standing on a single line railway, was hit by an explosive bomb during an air raid.

George Frederick Keen, sub ganger, and George Henry Leach, of the Southern Railway Company, collected a working party to remove the wagons to a place of safety. It took two hours to move the wagons, and during that time the burning vehicles were exploding and debris was shooting in all directions.

Mr. Tom Breaks, Deputy-Chief Inspector of the Home Office Fire Brigades Division, has been awarded the O. B. E.

Indifferent to the crash of falling bombs and ignoring murderous machine-gun fire, he calmly carried on directing operations of men fighting a large fire during an air raid.

When water had to be relayed from a point far from the fire he risked his life to see that the work was done.

TWIN BOYS FOR ACE'S WIDOW

Twin boys have been born to the wife of a young Canadian airman who was killed in an air fight in the defence of London a few weeks ago. She was the first British girl to wed a Canadian airman in the present war.

He was Pilot Officer Alec Albert Gray Trueman, aged twenty-seven who gave up his medical studies in Canada to take a short service flying commission in the R.A.F. two years ago.

A year ago the red-headed broad-shouldered Canadian was introduced to Ethel Mary Lord, a charming twenty-seven-year-old Lincolnshire girl at a dance. Soon they were in love, and in January, after a brief engagement, they were married.

Nine months later, Mrs. Trueman received the news that her husband had been killed.

Names have already been chosen for the twins One will be called Michael George, like their grandfather, and the other will receive his father's name, Alec Albert.

Meantime, grandfather Lord is determined that the babies shall have a fair start in life. He is hoping that they will study medicine and become doctors.

Pilot Officer Trueman's father is a doctor in Canada.

Mrs. Trueman is herself a twin. Her sister, Miss Hilda Margaret Lord, a governess, is already looking forward to the time when she can devote her attention to the fatherless babies.

When Mrs. Trueman and the twins leave the nursing home they will stay with Mrs. Trueman's parents in Boultham Park Road, Lincoln.

ROOF-SPOTTING TO BE IMPROVED

Roof-spotters who signal air raid "danger imminent" to factory or office workers below are soon to be linked up with the Observer Corps.

This will give the spotter a better chance of giving warning in time.

Details of the scheme are still being worked out.

Since the outbreak of war the Observer Corps have been at work—detecting enemy planes, plotting their movements and passing on their data to the R.A.F.

The Government's link-up policy was revealed to a conference of industrialists, labour leaders and workers at Derby.

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Army Hockey Team For T.T.

By "Squaddy"

MIDDLESEX Regiment have several good sportsman in their midst who have represented the Army or the battalion during the past seven years or so at some sport or other.

Sgt. Freshwater, a good all round sportsman has represented his battalion or Company in the following sporting events: Football; Rugby; Hockey; Cricket; Athletics; Boxing; Swimming; Water Polo; and Pass-ball.

He has played football for the battalion since 1934, and was a member of the Middlesex Football eleven who were beaten by the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Final of the all Egypt Army Football Cup at Mouscar in 1935-36 football season by the only goal of the match.

He was also a member of "A" Company when they won the British troops in Egypt Small Football competition two seasons in succession in 1933-34 and 1934-35. He has represented the Army at Football during the past five years, and played in several different positions.

His original position was right half until this season when he was called upon to fill the berth at right back for the battalion, at which he has displayed good form and recognition.

He was a playing member of the Colony team which toured Manila in 1939. This year he has represented England against Portugal in the International series, the Rest against the Chinese and has been selected to represent the Army against the Chinese in the Kotewall Cup match on the 27th January.

He was in the Battalion seven-a-side Rugby team which were beaten in the Semi-Final in the Singapore Tournament 1936-37.

L/CPL. BRIGHT, who has represented the battalion at football since 1936 is an excellent footballer and plays a good hard game at centre-half which has won him recognition for the Colony and the Army in Hong Kong.

He is a good hockey player and plays centre-forward for the Battalion. He was selected to play in the Army trial held at Sookunpoo last Friday. He is very fast and has good ball control, and on many occasions has lead his side to victory.

During the last two years he has come on very well at cricket, and is capable of making a good score.

He was a member of "H.Q." Company Football team which this season won the Area Small Units Football Competition.

PTE. SHEHAN has an excellent record for Football in the Colony and has represented his battalion since 1936.

His original position was left back, but during the earlier part of the season he was playing in the forward line, but now he has gone back to his old position.

He has represented the Army at football during the last three years in Hong Kong and was looked upon as one of the best backs the Army had seen in the Colony for a long period.

He played for Hong Kong against Manila in Manila at full back and centre-half.

He also was a member of "H.Q." Company Small Units Football team, who were winners of the Small Units football competition this season.

He is a fine athlete, and has represented the battalion at high jumping, and hurdles for the last four years.

He plays hockey for the battalion, and is a fine inside-left.

He was selected to play in the Army trial at Sookunpoo last Friday, and played a fine game.

ROYAL Army Service Corps, who defeated the Middlesex in the Junior Shield on Saturday at Sookunpoo

deservedly earned their victory, after being led three goals to

one at the interval. Full time the score was three goals all, and after extra time had been played the Corps piled on three more goals to make the final score six goals to three.

This took them into the First Round proper.

Engineers have also gone into the next round by beating Kowloon by six clear goals. These two teams should do very well in this competition. If they can avoid meeting each other until the Final it would be a very interesting match to watch.

SAPPER FOX of the Engineers and Pte. Jennings of the Middlesex are both fighting it out to take the lead for goal scoring in the football leagues. Both players have scored 26 goals each and are leading by eight goals from their nearest rivals.

FOLLOWING have been selected to represent the Army (British Ranks) against the Hong Kong Hockey Club to-day at Sookunpoo

Hockey

L/C. Dove (Signals); Bdr. Anderson (R.A.); Cpl. Neve (R. Scots); Capt. Skipwith (R.A.); Sgt. Croston (R.E.); L/Sgt. Waldron (Mx.); Lieut. Clague (R.A.); Gnr. Marshall (R.A.); Cpl. Hitchcock (R. Scot); Spr. Shaw (R.E.); Sgt. Homberg (R.E.).

Umpire: Cpl. Hodge (Signals). This is the first Army (British Ranks) hockey match to be held this season. This is a strong team and should be able to beat Club who have one of their strongest teams out to-day for this match.

PTE. NOBLE, of Middlesex Regiment is in strict training for the Command Individual Opens which take place on the 13th March. Last year he was beaten by Pte. Corrigan of the Royal Scots, who is now the holder of the Garrison Feather Weight belt and also Royal Scots holder of this weight.

Boxing

This year Pte. Noble is in much better trim than he has been for the past seasons and should be able to win his belt if he fights as well as he is doing at the present moment.

TO-DAY at Sookunpoo the Royal Engineers and the Royal Scots meeting the Final of the Small Units Rugby competition, kick off 3.00 p.m.

Rugby

Royal Scots have a good team and should be able to win this event although Sappers should be able to extend them. Both have one or two excellent players, but the Royal Scots have a better combining fifteen.

ROYAL Army Service Corps, who defeated the Middlesex in the Junior Shield on Saturday at Sookunpoo

Association Football

deservedly earned their victory, after being led three goals to one at the interval. Full time the score was three goals all, and after extra time had been played the Corps piled on three more goals to make the final score six goals to three.

Conditions here are so different that a season's play gives the experience of five years' play at home. Henry Cotton has frequently made the statement that his tour of the United States several years ago, when he was a young player, gave him a tremendous lift along the road to success.

Golfers unconsciously copy from each other. One can see the leading players for ever watching each other in play and practice in an endeavour to pick up a

point that will better their own game. This is very true in my own case, and through my close association with American professionals this season I feel that I have benefited greatly.

Leading Players

I consider Sam Snead, Ralph Guldahl, Johnny Revolta, Tommy Armour, and Ben Hogan the most interesting players from the instructive point of view. Snead on account of his smooth controlled power; Guldahl for his magnificent concentration; Revolta, the master of the short iron play, putting, and recovery shots; Armour, with his beautiful iron play and style; and last, but not least, Ben Hogan, the "little giant" from New York, with the reputation of being the most brilliant scorer on all types of courses.

I have no intention of changing or altering my style, and method of play, but I have been able to add to my knowledge of the game.

GRAPHIC GOLF



THE RIGHT GROOVE

By BEST BALL

Tommy Armour had the ability to keep his right elbow tucked in quite close to his right side to a noticeable degree. Bobby Jones was another who advised this factor as one of the cardinal values of good play. In the above illustration for instance the Atlantian affords an excellent example of this fundamental, his right elbow hovering against his side as he reaches the half way mark of a complete body run.

The reasons for keeping the right elbow near the body are obvious. It encourages a swing straight back from the ball, the hands in close to the body thus preventing any tendency to let the clubhead stray outside the imaginary path from the ball to the hole. This may not seem important but as the downswing approximates the path of the backswing it can be important at impact. For the swing which comes onto the ball from outside the line of flight can cause a considerable slice. With the elbow in close the chances of this happening are reduced to a minimum.

Sand Trap Tips. NEXT ARTICLE:—

Navy's Rugby Team

The following will represent Navy in a rugby match against Middlesex at 4.15 p.m. to-day at Causeway Bay:

P. O. Cough, Sub.-Lt. Kennedy (Capt.), P. O. Wilson, Cadet Lambie, L. A. C. Gracie; Sub.-Lt. Smith, A. B. Gallacher; Sub.-Lt. Dodson, S. B. A. Baggis, S. B. A. Flynn; A. B. Grangle, Cadet Thornhill; L. S. A. Palmer, Sub.-Lt. Richards, P. O. Baugh, Reserves, Fitt.-Lt. Wright, L.S.B.A. Addis, Sig Lovelock, Yeo, Sig. Mitchell, Tel. Porter, S. B. A. Deegan.

BIG SCORES BY WEST, RICHARDSON

Half-centuries by Richardson and West were the feature of a friendly cricket match played at King's Park on Sunday, between Royal Air Force and H.M.S. Tamar.

Tamar won by four wickets. Batting first, R.A.F. lost their first wicket for only 17 runs but then ensued a fine partnership between Goodwin and Richardson which realised 87 runs. With their score at 119 for 5, the Airmen declared.

Tamar were given a good start by West and Whiteside, who put on 75 for the first wicket in 45 minutes, but thereafter they found run-getting difficult but Boyes stayed in until the R.A.F. total had been passed with four wickets in hand.

R.A.F.				
H. Goodwin, c Snell, b Horgan	39			
B. Callaghan, hit wkt, b West	5			
W. Richardson, c Boyes, b West	51			
Smith, b Horgan	6			
Palmer, not out	6			
Hawkins, c Whiteside, b Horgan	0			
Abbas, not out	2			
Extras (W6, B1, LB4)	11			

Total (for 5 wkt. dec.) 119

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	8	0	26	2
Horgan	5	0	23	3
Brown	6	0	23	1
Boyes	3	0	16	0
Whiteside	4	0	20	0

H.M.S. TAMAR

C.P.O. West, c Paling, b Henley	54
Whiteside, run out	25
West, c Abbas, b Henley	0
Brown, c Henley, b Hawkins	6
Horgan, hit wkt, b Hawkins	14
Boyes, not out	12
Hopkins, hit wkt, b Henley	7
Snell, c Abbas, b Henley	1
Sharp, b Henley	4
Extras (B2, LB2)	4

Total (for 8 wkt.) 127

Wilson and Jones did not bat.

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hawkins	13	0	51	2
Smith	3	0	26	0
Stimson	3	0	18	0
Henley	7	1	28	5

CHESS RESULTS

The Senior and Junior Tournaments of the Kowloon Chess Club are rapidly approaching conclusion. Colony Open Championship and Open Junior Championship will start soon.

The Senior Open Tournament will commence on February 4 with six players competing and should be completed by the end of March. The competitors will be E. Zimmern (runner-up last year), C. M. Sequeira, D. E. de Carvalho, K. Weiss, C. S. Coxhead and L. Karpovich.

The Junior Open Tournament has so far attracted seven players but more entries are expected.

In the case of a large number of entries, the Tournament will be a single round affair. Mr. A. Kurri, care of the Government Analysts Department, is receiving the entries.

The following are the late Kowloon Chess Club Tournament standings:—

SENIOR "A"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
C. M. Sequeira	7	4	3	0
G. S. Coxhead	7	4	2	1
L. Karpovich	6	4	1	3
K. Weiss	6	2	0	4
H. A. Samuel	6	0	0	6

SENIOR "B"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
D. E. de Carvalho	9	7	1	1
K. M. A. Barnett	8	5	0	3
A. Y. Biriukoff	8	5	0	3
B. D. Evans	8	2	2	4
M. W. Olsufest	7	2	1	4
Wm. Lee	8	2	0	6

JUNIOR "A"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
J. Grefalda	10	0	0	0
C. Poupard	9	0	0	0
V. V. Kolatchoff	10	5	1	4
F. A. Fabel	8	5	0	3
A. C. Mitchell	10	3	0	7
Th. Lauter	10	2	1	7

JUNIOR "B"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
A. Benjamin	10	7	2	1
J. H. D'Almeida	10	6	1	3
B. Benjamin	9	5	2	2
D. Drake	9	3	0	6
C. Lee	9	1	0	8
J. Walther	7	0	1	6

WEEK-END SOCCER PROGRAMME

Following are the football fixtures for the week-end:

SATURDAY	
First Division	
Police	v Sing Tao
(Boundary Street, 4 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v St. Joseph's
(Kowloon, 4 p.m.)	
Club	v Royal Scots
(Caroline Hill, 4 p.m.)	
Second Division	
Service Corps	v Middlesex
(Sookunpoo, 4 p.m.)	
Kit Chee	v Royal Scots
(Caroline Hill, 2.30 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v Ordnance
(Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.)	
Engineers	v South China
(Sookunpoo, 4 p.m.)	
Sing Tao	v Navy
(St. Joseph's, 4 p.m.)	
Club	v Police
(Military, 4 p.m.)	
Third Division	
International	v 35th R.A.
(St. Joseph's, 2.30 p.m.)	
Engineers	v A.S.A.
(Military, 2.30 p.m.)	

SUNDAY	
Lai Wah Cup Semi-Final	
Navy	v Civilians
(Kowloon, 3.30 p.m.)	
Monday	
Lai Wah Cup Semi-Final	
Chinese	v Army
Third Division	
A.S.A.	v 24th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4 p.m.)	
First Division	
Club	v Eastern
(Club, 11.00 a.m.)	
Navy ground, 3.30 p.m.)	

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23	
Kotewall Cup	
Navy	v Chinese
(Sookunpoo, 3.30 p.m.)	
Second Division	
Club	v Service Corps
(Club, 4 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v Kit Chee
(Chatham Road, 2.30 p.m.)	
Sing Tao	v South China
(Caroline Hill, 2.30 p.m.)	
Third Division	
Air Force	v 35th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4 p.m.)	
Shell	v Signals
(Club, 2.30 p.m.)	
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23	
Second Division	
Royal Scots	v Engineers
(Sookunpoo, 2.30 p.m.)	
Third Division	
Medicals	v Engineers
(Military, 4 p.m.)	

MACAO BEAT POLICE AT FOOTBALL

Hong Kong Football Association will have to field a very strong team in the forthcoming Interport against Macao, who have done very well against Sing Tao, Eastern and South China recently and who, on Saturday last, defeated Hong Kong Police football team by 6 to 1 in a friendly football match.

Police were without the services of Moss, who was unable to make the trip owing to duty, and Gough, who was on the injured list.

The Combined Macao team played good soccer and deserved the victory, although the visitors found the ground strange, owing to size.

Macao scored two goals in the first period and added another four on the resumption, while Police netted their only goal in the second half through a penalty kick, taken by Ferrier.

C.S.C.C. TEAMS

Following were represent the Civil Service C.C. cricket teams on Saturday's League matches are:

1st XI v Craigengower C.C. (Home):— J. E. Richardson (Capt.), K. J. Attwell, F. Baker, W. H. Colledge, T. V. N. Fortescue, R. H. Griffiths, B. C. K. Hawkins, D. McLellan, A. E. Perry, N. Whitley, A. M. J. Wright.

2nd XI v University (Away):— H. E. Strange (Capt.), G. Ainslie, J. Barrow, G. Davidson, J. E. Lawrence, T. Lochart, J. F. MacGowan, J. Mitchell, N. L. Smith, G. Stone, A. Watson.

CRICKET MATCH CANCELLED

It is announced that the cricket match between the Hong Kong Volunteers and the Police, arranged for Sunday next, January 28, has been cancelled.

Snooker At Y.M.C.A.

At European Y.M.C.A. to-night at 8 p.m. A. P. Pereira, Club de Recreio champion, and Cpl. J. H. Harvey, R.A.M.C. Army snooker champion will meet in an exhibition snooker match.

GROWTH OF H.K. HOCKEY TRACED BY FORMER PLAYER

Considerable Activity At Beginning Of The Century

Reminiscences Of Early Games

WITH THE CENTENARY of the Colony now holding public interest, the appended article on the history of hockey in Hong Kong, written by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, then President of the Association, in the handbook of 1934/35, will not come amiss.

It is likely that many will remember the article but for the benefit of those who have not seen it, it is well worth reproduction.

The history of Hockey in this Colony has yet to be written in detail and the few notes that follow are only intended to give a general survey of the past so far as enquiries from others and my own recollections go. There will, no doubt, be many inaccuracies or gaps, and it is much to be hoped that some enterprising compiler will be encouraged to take up the question seriously and produce us a real history of Hockey in Hong Kong.

It has proved impossible to fix the date of the first hockey game played here with any accuracy, but I doubt if it took place before the beginning of the present century. The first firm ground is gained in the following note, for which I have to thank Mr. L. N. Murphy:—

"There was plenty of hockey in Hong Kong from 1902-1907 although we had no cups or Leagues or Umpires' Associations. There were no Chinese or Portuguese teams but there was no shortage of matches as there was a large fleet here in those days—five battleships and five First Class Cruisers, not to mention all the smaller ships—and the Army.

Early Grounds

The Club ground was at right angles to the present Rugby Ground and wasn't too bad in spite of a couple of foot-paths across it, and bits of grass and the like. We also used to play on the Army ground at Kowloon, i.e., the Barrack Square on Nathan Road which now appears to be covered with stables. There wasn't much grass on the Happy Valley ground and none at all at Kowloon, which, though it was hard on one's knees if one came down, made it a very fast game indeed.

The best match of the year was, I think, when we used to go up to Shameen, who used to put up a good team and the best of good cheer. The Club had a very good team most of the time—the outstanding players being R.F.C. Master, H. G. Bailey, A. B. Ogle (R.E.), Joey Hooper, T. M. Knott, L. G. Bird and L. N. Murphy (Captain).

Of the Naval teams I remember those of the "Ocean," "Elenheim," "Albion" and "Crecey" the best; while the Gunners were always good, and the 10th Bombay Infantry (later known as the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, and now I know not what) were very good, as were the 93rd Burma who, I believe, won the Indian Army Championship shortly after leaving Hong Kong."

Going Strong In 1908

After 1907, I learn from other sources, that the game was still going strong in 1908, when my informant went out to the New Territories, and that ladies sometimes turned out for mixed games. But it is certain that the interest slackened somewhere between 1909 and 1911. I myself came to the Colony at the end of the latter year and played both Rugby and Cricket at the Valley in the seasons 1911-12 and 1912-13. I never recollect having seen a hockey match in progress but I distinctly recollect being shown a cement goal-post socket, just where Mr. Murphy states that ground was situated, and being told—"That is where they used to play hockey." I think it can confidently be stated that very little hockey was played between 1907 and 1915, except perhaps Service hockey. And I am doubtful if any, except for games which may have been played on a Services' pitch inside the Race Course.

I feel pretty sure that the first step in the revival of Hockey was taken in 1915. In those dark days of War, the ordinary Civilian's life was bound up with the Hong Kong Volunteers and his sporting activities to some extent were diverted into Service lines. My hazy recollection is that there was a thing called the Military Hockey League. This, as I have noticed, suggests that Hockey had been fairly continuous in the Army, but I can obtain no data on this. Suffice it to say that the League was revived (if it was not continued) and the Volunteers entered two teams, one from the Scouts' Company and one from the Rest of the Volunteers. The Scouts' Company took themselves rather seriously. I am, after all these years, a little doubtful of our Military ability, but we could beat the Rest of the Colony at Rugby, give them a jolly good game at cricket even if we did start at 3 p.m. on Christmas Day and we duly won the Hockey League in 1915-16 with a record of twelve games played and won. The side, though I say it, who perhaps should not, was little short of County form. The late Arthur Dyer, Ball, Skipper of Oxford, led us. He would have been an international outside-left had his day not coincided with that of A. F. Leighton of Cambridge. Brayshaw, of the University, was a County player at home while R. O. Huchison and Bobby Brand were fine forwards. Alas! all four have now passed over. Beyond these, we had a heavy back division. We played no goal but one back kicked. F. S. W. Evans (of Caldebeck's), C. Bulmer Johnson and myself averaged fourteen stone and I fear that we may have used it more than we should have been allowed to do now. F. Redmond (University) Brayshaw and Eric Mitchell were the halves. I think E. L. Sim was centre-forward and F. R. Smyth inside-right. The name of the outside-left escapes me. Huchison and Brand relieved each other on the right wing, Dyer Ball played inside left, while Tommy Hill—also passed on—and Geoffrey Miskin also turned out in the half-back line.

Pleasant Memories

I have written at some length of this side, partly because it recalls such pleasant memories, but chiefly because I am pretty sure it was the nucleus of post-war Civilian Hockey in the Colony.

The year after, the Volunteers put in one general side and W. H. Edmunds and B. D. Evans came in. And then—whether in 1917 or later I cannot say—the side developed into the Hong Kong Hockey Club. For some few years, my recollection is that the majority of the Hockey played in the Colony was between the Hong Kong Hockey Club and various Service teams, who of course also played each other. A definitely notable date is the season of 1924-25 when the Triangular Competition for the Sim Shield between the Navy, The Army and the Hong Kong Club was first played.

Hockey had now come to stay and other Civilian teams were being formed. Between 1926 and 1930 the names of the University, Y.M.C.A., Recrelo, C.B.S., and Radio Clubs begin to appear in old fixture lists. And then comes another definite date. In 1931-32 the competition for the Mamak Shield began and five Civilian teams and two Service teams entered. In the next season, no less than seven Civilian and thirteen Service teams entered. This competition was originally for a Shield presented by Mr. S. S. Mamak, but towards the end of his second year rather a bomb-

YACHTING RESULTS

The third ladies' championship series of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club held over 7.1 miles yesterday resulted:

Artemis	16.22.11	8	1
(Mrs. J. E. Potter)			
Maureen	16.23.21	6	2
(Mrs. W. Whittaker)			
True Blue	16.23.56	4	3
(Miss H. Wilson)			
Redbank	16.28.36	2	4
(Miss P. F. Pritchard)			

CORINTHIAN SERIES
The second Corinthian cruise series of the Club held on Sunday over 24 miles resulted:

Donna	18.26.34	18.01.12	12	1
(E. Cock)				
Norena	18.13.06	18.13.06	10	2
(P. C. M. Sedgwick)				
Evolene	19.58.03	18.13.34	8	3
(R. J. Minnitt)				
Yehonala	19.32.1	18.53.53	6	4
(G. W. Bateman)				
Typhoon	22.24.58	19.40.52	5	5
(D. Campbell)				

Treaculaur, Tern and Sat Long did not finish.

shell was dropped into local Hockey politics by the discovery by the Navy that the affiliation of the Naval Hockey Association with the English Association precluded Naval Teams from meeting those

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN GREYHOUND TRAINERS

WOMEN GREYHOUND TRAINERS have never been popular with track executives, and until war forced their hands they were a rarity.

But women have proved just as capable as their men confreres. The latest example is Miss B. Lark, a girl in her early twenties. Miss Lark, who trains at Walthamstow, has the honour of having a runner, Jungle Conquest, in the £800 Champion Stakes at Wimbledon.

Miss Lark, who began as a kennel maid at White City, trained at Wandsworth until securing her present post.

She is one of about 20 women out of 200 registered trainers.

Doyen of Girl Trainers

Undoubtedly the most successful of public women trainers was Joan Lovett, who is now in South Africa.

Joan, one of the pioneers of the game, was attached to tracks at Brighton, Reading, and Cardiff.

She won a lot of money for her patrons. "Trained Lovett" was a regular feature of the returns, though she was never able to carry off a "classic."

This honour fell to Mrs. Yate, a wealthy woman who trained privately.

Mrs. Yate, who won the Derby and the Gold Collar in 1936 with Fine Jubilee, must have topped £2,000 in prize money.

Latterly, however, little has been heard of her.

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MR. MATSUOKA STILL MINCING HIS WORDS

"Inseparable" Relationship With The N.E.I.

HONG KONG TO CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE?

Leaving Chungking at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the China National Aviation Corporation's machine completed the first trial trip to India and arrived in Delhi in the evening.

It reached Calcutta yesterday evening via Lashio and Chittagong.

It is understood that negotiations for the establishment of a regular service between Calcutta and Hong Kong are being conducted by the Corporation.

If the service is established, passengers from Calcutta will reach Hong Kong or Chungking in one day.—Reuter.

Closer Ties With The Axis

JAPAN'S "INTIMATE and inseparable" relationships with the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China and her interest in the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, were asserted by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, speaking at the re-opening of the Diet to-day.

The Foreign Minister gave a review of the whole of Japanese foreign policy, in the course of which he stressed the country's determination to go forward in "stabilising the Far East."

Referring to the Netherlands East Indies, and French Indo-China, Mr. Matsuoka said that the situation which hitherto had thwarted the development of the natural relationships between Japan and these countries must be thoroughly remedied and good neighbourly relations secured. The negotiations with Indo-China were proceeding in a friendly atmosphere in Tokyo on the basis of the Notes exchanged in August.

Their Dispute

Regarding the Thailand-Indo-China dispute, Mr. Matsuoka said that a national movement was stirring the Thai people for recovery of lost territories. Japan, as the leader in East Asia, could not afford to remain indifferent to such a dispute, which he hoped would be settled at the earliest opportunity.

Denouncing Chiang Kai-shek's regime in China, Mr. Matsuoka referred to the British and American loans to China and said it was problematical what assistance of Britain and America could actually afford in the present international situation. Referring to the Axis, he said that Japan's relations with Germany and Italy were becoming closer politically, militarily, economically and culturally.—Reuter.

CENTENARY NUMBER SOLD OUT

The "China Mail" desires to apologise to those of its regular readers who were unable to obtain copies of the paper yesterday.

The popularity of our Hong Kong Centenary Number exceeded our most sanguine expectations — though they were set at a record high level — and each edition was sold out within a short time of its appearance on the streets.

We regret that, for technical reasons, connected with the size of the publication, a reprint is not possible.

The prefix "special" to telegrams is used by the "Sunday Herald" and "China Mail" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1936, and may not be reprinted under any circumstances, either wholly or in part, without prior arrangement.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. W. E. Peers wishes to thank all her friends for their kind telephone messages, letters and flowers. She is at present unable to write personally but would like everyone to know that she greatly appreciates their kindness and is hoping for better news.

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VICHY GIVING WAY TO NAZIS?

See Page 3

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THE EVACUATION TEST CASE

Chief Justice Gives Judgment For Government

AXIS TO BEGIN FINAL FLING

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

On the heels of the Hitler/Mussolini meeting high Berlin quarters forecast the launching at any moment of what are called unprecedented multiple blows designed to knock out Britain before any enlarged American aid can "rescue" her.

Tense expectation of Axis action on a scale hitherto unknown is engendered by an official announcement breaking an unusually long silence that the Fuehrer and the Duce met at an undisclosed rendezvous and reached "a perfect identity of view."

The disclosure coincides with a significant prediction in informed Berlin sources that Britain is about to occupy Elre and the outbreak of an editorial storm in the German Press denouncing "the insult" when a Swastika flag was torn down in San Francisco.

The German press charges President Roosevelt's policy with causing such "mob" manifestations.

Mussolini's "Popolo d'Italia" says that the British have "only about 70 days left to carry out any strategic success in the Mediterranean and Africa."

Two Months

The Rome paper "Lavoro Fascista" says that Washington and London believe that they have between 60 and 90 days to face the crisis and "Roosevelt to use his full powers to act as legal inheritor of the defunct British Empire."

The Belgrade paper "Vreme" calls the meeting "the last meeting prior to the invasion of England" and reports that French military representatives are believed to have "participated" in the session.

Elre Yarn

The German assertion that Britain plans to occupy Elre is reminiscent of similar German statements concerning Norway just before the German occupation.

It seems apparent that the last and final blow before

MAN WITH A LOADED REVOLVER

A sensational incident marked the closing stages of the Presidential inauguration in Washington.

An unidentified man, carrying a loaded revolver, was arrested by secret service men in the square fronting the White House just before the President returned from the Capitol.

The man was taken to hospital for examination.—Reuter.

15,00 NAZI PLANES IN ITALY

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

About 15,00 German planes are stationed at bases in Italy, according to a "neutral informant's" report to the "News Chronicle" to-day. The "neutral informant" is said to have just arrived in Lisbon after nine months in Italy.

"The Luftwaffe is practically taking the place of the Italian air force," according to the despatch, "and German aid on a vast scale is pour into Italy."

The German planes, it goes on, include big troop carriers formerly used by the Nazis in their invasion of Norway and which are now being used to carry troops and equipment to Tripoli.—International News Service.

Congress and President Roosevelt's general and foreign policies exerted a weighty effect on the plans the Dictators completed.

In this connection, it is understood that an Italo-German-Japanese alliance as a possible deterrent to what the Nazis describe as "Roosevelt's undeclared war" was a discussed item.—International News Service.

Regulations Within Powers Of The Executive

JUDGMENT WAS GIVEN IN FAVOUR OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE THIS MORNING, IN THE ACTION REGARDED AS THE EVACUATION TEST CASE, TAKEN BY MRS. D. G. BLAIR, CLAIMING AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE POLICE FROM COMPELLING HER DEPARTURE FROM THE COLONY UNDER THE DEFENCE REGULATIONS.

The interim injunction granted by the Chief Justice in December is discharged. An order for costs was made, but Sir Atholl MacGregor suggested that in view of the public importance of the action Government ought not to enforce the costs.

Sir Atholl held that all the Court had to see was whether the regulations were reasonably capable of being a regulation for securing the public safety. He did not think the Court was entitled to question the discretion of the Executive to whom Parliament had entrusted powers in such wide terms.

Delivering judgment, His Lordship said:

The Plaintiff, a British woman domiciled in Hong Kong, by her writ claims against the defendants, who are respectively the Commissioner of Police and a Commissioned Officer of the Police Force, the following declarations:—

(1) That Regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, so far as it applies to British subjects resident in the Colony is ultra vires, void and of no effect; and (2) That the defendants have no power under Regulation 6 (b) of the said Regulations to compel the plaintiff to leave the Colony against her will. She also claims an injunction.

The writ bears date 13th December, 1940, and on the plaintiff's application in Chambers that day for an interim injunction it was agreed that the hearing and determination of that application should be treated as the trial of the action. There are therefore no pleadings, but the parties have agreed that for our present purposes the defence be regarded as a general traverse and the plaintiff be put to the proof of all material allegations.

Emergency Powers

The Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, which was passed by the Imperial Parliament on 24th August, 1939, was extended to the Colony by Order of His Majesty in Council dated 25th August, 1939. Section 1 (1) of that Act, making the necessary modifications prescribed by the Order in Council reads:—

"1. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Governor may make such Regulations (in this Act referred to as "Defence Regulations") as appear to

him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the territory, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

The Regulations

On 19th November, 1940, the Governor under the foregoing powers made Regulations entitled the "Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, which contain, inter alia, the following provisions:—

II (1). In these Regulations a "competent authority" means the Commissioner of Police.

III (1). No person, whether a British subject or not, coming as a passenger by sea or air from a place outside this Colony shall disembark in this Colony unless (b) he has first obtained on such passport, travel document, certificate, permit or pass the written indorsements of the competent authority permitting him to enter this colony.

V. In making or declining to make any indorsement for which provision is made by these regulations, the competent authority shall act in accordance with the general or special instructions (Continued on Page 2)

WEATHER FORECAST: — E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy with drizzle, improving.

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(Continued from Page 1)

of the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Secretary may revoke or vary any decision of the competent authority.

V. If any person fails to comply with any condition imposed under regulation 3 he shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of that regulation and, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him under regulation 81 of the Defence Regulations, 1940, as applied by these regulations (b) he may, in the discretion of the competent authority, be detained in police custody until an opportunity occurs of returning him to his port of embarkation or to the country of which he is a national or of sending him to his destination.

Affidavit

The plaintiff in an affidavit filed on 13th December, 1940, the allegations of fact in which are uncontradicted, says:

Paragraph 3. On 2nd July last I left Hong Kong on a ship of health and proceeded to Manila. I would have gone sooner had I been well enough but I was not fit to travel until that date. My departure was therefore not connected with the recent evacuation of women and children.

In November I decided to return to the Colony without my husband's knowledge as my health in Manila was still unsatisfactory and my private affairs required urgent attention, and I obtained a passage on the S.S. "Tijjalengka" to Amoy via Hong Kong. I did this because the steamship company would not give me a passage unless I paid the fare to Amoy.

The vessel sailed on 19th November and therefore I know nothing whatever of the regulations published on that date in Hong Kong. I had a British passport.

Bond Furnished

On arrival in Hong Kong the Police at first refused me permission to land but ultimately I was allowed to land and was taken to the Immigration Office where I was told I must proceed on Sunday 24th November.

However, on the Saturday I went with my husband to the Immigration office and succeeded in getting permission to stop over until 30th November on furnishing a bond for \$300.00.

I did not sail on the 30th November and on the 11th December I received the following letter from the Colonial Secretary.

"Madam, I am directed to invite your attention to your failure to comply with the conditions attached to your recent entry into the colony from Manila. As you know, this condition was that you should leave the Colony by the 30th November last, and you and your husband entered into a bond to secure the performance of that condition. As you are still in the Colony and have therefore not complied with the condition above referred to I am to point out that you have thereby contravened regulation 3 of the Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, published as Government Notification No. 1268 in the Gazette Extraordinary of November 19th, 1940. I am now to inform you that enquiry is being made as to when shipping accommodation will be first available to enable you to leave for Manila, and that the Police will be directed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 6 (b) to take you into custody shortly before the ship sails and to arrange for your departure on it. I trust that it will be clearly understood that the action referred to above is not to be taken as a mere threat but that you will give this matter your most serious attention."

Writ Taken Out

The plaintiff took out her writ two days later.

Plaintiff's Case

Mr. d'Almada's argument for the plaintiff falls conveniently under two heads:

One, so radical, so drastic an invasion of the liberties of the subject cannot be justified unless the statute by virtue of which action purports to be taken authorises such invasion in the clearest and most unequivocal terms. No such regulation has been made in England, and the considered view of the British government as expressed by the Lord Chancellor when discussing a comparatively minor encroachment on the liberty of the subject, is that it would be improper to make any such inroads except by statute.

If the regulations have any validity they must be limited in their application to persons temporarily resident in Hong Kong, and cannot apply to persons domiciled here who, as Hong Kong is their home, are part of the "realm" the protection of which is the declared object of the Act. The courts are ever rightly jealous of the liberty of the subject, and will construe every statute, and a fortiori, subsidiary legislation in favour of liberty, and—

Two, the regulations complained of cannot on any reasonable construction be held to be reasonably necessary for any of the purposes for which under the Act, Defence Regulations may be made.

Mr. d'Almada has referred me to the well known passage in Blackstone's commentaries which is found at page 123 of Volume 1 of Kerr's edition of 1857: "A natural and regular consequence of this personal liberty is that every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own country so long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it except by the sentence of the law. The sovereign in deed, by his Royal prerogative, may issue out his writ exeat regno, and prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. This may be necessary for the public service and safeguard of the Commonwealth. But no power on earth, except the authority of Parliament, can send any subject of England out of the land against his will; no, not even a criminal, for exile and transportation are punishments unknown to the Common Law. To this purpose the Great Charter declares that no freeman shall be banished unless by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land."

The law in this respect so benignly and liberally construed for the benefit of the subject that, though within the realm the Sovereign may command the attendance and service of all his liegemen yet he cannot send any man out of the realm, even upon the public service; excepting soldiers and sailors the nature of whose employment necessarily implies an exception. He cannot even constitute a man Lord Deputy or Lieutenant of Ireland against his will, nor make him a foreign Ambassador, for this might in reality be no more than an honourable exile."

The authority relied on for that statement of the law is part II of Sir Edward Coke's Institutes of the Laws of England where at page 47 the early authorities are collected. In view of Government's avowed intention to send the plaintiff not to a part of His Majesty's Dominion but to a foreign country, one of these authorities is interesting.

Penbrugh Case

"Sir Richard Penbrugh's case (Rol. 44 E.3) who was warden of the Cinque Ports, and had divers offices, annuities and lands granted to him for life and in fee by the King under the Great Seal, pro servitio impenso et impendendo, the King commanded Sir Richard to serve him in Ireland, as his Deputy there, which he absolutely refused, whereupon the King by advice of his Council seized all things granted to him pro servitio impendendo. (In respect of that clause) but he was not upon that resolution committed to prison as by that record it appeareth; and the reason was because his refusal was lawful and if the refusal was lawful to serve in Ireland, parcel of the King's Dominions, a fortiori, a refusal is lawful to serve in any foreign country."

The answer to this contention is given succinctly in the judgment of Darling J., as he then was, in *Chester v. Bateson* (1920) 1 K.B. 829 at 832. "Mr. Langdon has contended that this regulation violates Magna Carta, where the King declares: 'To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay right or justice.' I could not hold the regulations to be bad on that ground were there sufficient authority given by a statute of the realm to those by whom the regulation was made. Magna Carta has not remained untouched, and like every other law of England it is not condemned to that immunity from development or improvement which was attributed to the laws of the Medes and Persians."

The Authority

The authority for Mr. d'Almada's submission that the considered opinion of the British Government is that any serious invasion of the liberty of the subject should be achieved by Act of Parliament and not by Defence Regulations is to be found in the issue of the Solicitors' Journal for 3rd August, 1940: (84 Sol. J. 457.) "Replying to the debate the Lord Chancellor observed that, strictly speaking, there was no need for the Government to introduce the Bill, because they could do the whole thing by Orders in Council under the Defence Regulations, but the Government took the view that, as they were dealing with the rights and liberties of ordinary citizens, it would be a monstrous thing to use that power without bringing it before the attention of Parliament."

On this citation I would only say that the considered opinion of His Majesty's Government on the question then before the House of Lords appears to differ radically and irreconcilably from the opinion that Government held at that time about evacuation in Hong Kong, as the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith shows, but that is a matter for the consideration of the Executive Government of the Colony, and cannot have any bearing on the conclusions to which a court of justice may come. It is interesting too to note that Lord Simon had no doubt in his own mind about the competence of a Defence Regulation to achieve the same end as the statute the House was then debating.

Proper Construction

As to what is the proper construction to be placed on such legislative enactments as the Emergency Powers (Defence Act) 1939 and the Defence Regulations the position is I think clear. In *Re Boaler* 1915 1 K.B. 21, Scutt J. (as he then was) said: "It is of course quite competent to Parliament to deprive any subject of the King of any right either absolutely or in part. But the language of any such statute should be jealously watched by the courts and should not be extended beyond its least onerous meaning unless clear words are used to justify such extension." And in *ex parte Zadig* R. V. Ralliday, (1917) A.C. 260 Lord Atkinson in his speech at page 274 said "For myself I must say that I never could appreciate the contention that statutes invading the liberty of the subject should be construed after one manner and statutes not invading it after another; that certain words should in the first class have a meaning put upon them different from what the same words would have put upon them when used in the second. I think the tribunal whose duty it is to interpret a statute of the one class or the other should endeavour to find out what, according to the well-known rules and principles of construction, the statute means, and if the meaning be clear to apply it in that sense. Should the statute be ambiguous, equally susceptible of two meanings, one leading to an invasion of the liberty of the subject and the other not, it may well be that the latter should be preferred on the ground of the presumed intention of the legislature not to interfere with it. That is a wholly different matter."

Doctrine Of Ultra Vires

Mr. d'Almada's second point necessarily involves a close examination of the authorities. It is not surprising that in such a matter direct authority is not available. Mr. Street in his recent work on the Doctrine of Ultra Vires writes at page 445 "It will be presumed that a statute is intended to be not only constitutional but reasonable. Statutes must be interpreted so as not to lead to absurdity. An Ordinance providing that persons convicted outside a Colony could be banished if they entered the Colony, could not mean that persons domiciled in the Colony, and convicted when temporarily outside it, could be banished from their homes (*Venier v. S.* 1907 x T.S. 910), and a penalty prescribed for entering of the Colony who received a travelling licence to find a home elsewhere but is obliged to return. (*R. v. Zibi* 1928 E.D.L. 246). Interesting and apposite as these cases at first sight appear to be, I am unable, in the presence of

reports of the cases, and the text of the statutes there under consideration, to invoke them in the aid of Mr. d'Almada's submission that regulation 3 cannot apply to persons domiciled in Hong Kong but at most only to transients and immigrants.

1916 Case

Two reported cases are to me of particular interest in considering the present case as both of them concern orders of a competent authority prohibiting the plaintiff from entering or residing in a defined area in Britain in which area lay his home and business. They are *Rex v. Denison ex parte Nagale* (1916) 85 L.J.K.D. 1744, and *Ronnfeldt v. Phillips* and others (1918) 35 T.L.R. 46.

In neither of these cases was the validity of the regulation under which action purported to be taken challenged. In the earlier case it was held that in the absence of evidence that the military authority did not honestly suspect the person to whom the order was directed the court could not interfere to protect such person, and it could not enquire whether the ground on which the military authorities suspected such person were reasonable.

In the latter case *Banks L.J.* said no doubt the appellant felt very acutely the position in which he had been placed by the order. It was not difficult to wax eloquent about the hardships suffered by a man who had been prevented for all this time from entering the locality where his business was, but these were not ordinary times. In a time of grave national peril it was necessary that the competent military authorities should be clothed with wide powers to act. Honest mistakes might easily be made and if they were honestly made the consequences must be borne as one of the consequences of a lamentable war, and *Scrutton L.J.* characteristically said the courts were always anxious to protect the liberty of the subject. They did so both in the interest of the subject and in the interest of the State. In time of war there must be some modifications in the interest of the State. It had been said that a war could not be conducted on the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. It might also be said that a war could not be carried on according to the principles of the Magna Carta.

Wide Powers

Very wide powers had been given to the Executive to act on suspicion in matters affecting the interests of the State. The responsibility for giving these powers rested not with the judges but with the representatives of the people in Parliament. The power was given not to the Judges but to the naval and military authorities and upon them the responsibility for the exercise of that power rested. Looking at the words of the regulation, it was plain that the authorities had very wide power, and he protested against the Judges' being called upon to say how the war should be carried on.

I have considered as carefully as I can all the reported cases in which "Defence of the Realm Regulations or Defence Regulations have been challenged as ultra vires, from in the matter of a Petition of Right (1915) 3 K.B. 649 to *E. H. Jones*, Machine Tools Limited v. Farrell and Muirsmith (Times Newspaper 3rd August, 1940) and from that examination certain principles clearly appear.

Honesty Not Challenged

There is a presumption in favour of reasonableness and honesty, and in this case the honesty of the Executive is not challenged. It must not be assumed that the powers conferred upon the Executive by Statute will be abused. I adopt in its entirety the statement of Greer J. (as he then was) in *Hudson's Bay Co. v. McLaughlin* (1920) 38 T.L.R. 468 at 475 and 476. "What are the boundaries or limits of this legislative territory thus assigned to the King in Council? (1) They must be exercised honestly with the intention of securing the public safety and defence of the realm (see *Lord Wrenbury in Rex v. Halliday* 1917 A.C. 200). It is argued that there is a third limitation namely that the regulation must be reasonably capable of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm."

There is considerable authority in decisions of Judges of this Division and the Court of Appeal that there may be such a limitation on the powers of the King

in Council. Lord Wrenbury, however, appears to think that provided the honesty of the Authority to which the legislative power is delegated is not challenged and the regulation is intended to be made for the purposes of the Act, there is no other limit on the power to issue regulations under the Act.

Zamora Case

This view seems to agree with the passage from *Lord Parker's* judgment in *The Zamora* (1916) 2 A.C. 77 at page 107: "Those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires." As applied to the present case these words construed strictly seem to mean that if the King in Council is entrusted with the duty of making regulations for the national security, the Judges cannot enter into the question whether the regulation issued for that purpose have or have not any tendency to promote the public safety and defence of the realm. I think, however, that is stating the powers granted to the King in Council rather more widely than the statute justifies.

I do not think that a regulation is valid merely because it is issued by the King in Council as one of the regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914. But I doubt whether the further limitation is quite correctly stated in the form in which it was put in argument. In my judgment a regulation which, upon the face of it, could not possibly aid in securing the public safety or the defence of the realm would be outside the legislative territory assigned by the Act to the King in Council. Lord Atkinson in *Rex v. Halliday* suggests, without deciding, some such limitation. He says at page 272 "Two conditions are, however, imposed. First regulations can only be issued during the war, and second, whatever they purport to do must be done for the purpose of securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. It by no means follows, however, that if on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide this precise point on the present occasion."

Limitation Of Powers

In my judgment, some such limitation of the powers as suggested by Lord Atkinson does properly arise out of the description of the delegated powers as powers to make regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm.

If a regulation is such that it cannot, on the face of it, conceivably aid in securing the safety of the public and the defence of the realm, it is not, in my opinion, within the legislative powers which are conferred during the war on His Majesty in Council.

The third limitation may be stated as follows: Regulations, which, on the face of them, show that they cannot afford any assistance in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm are not within the powers conferred by the legislators on the King in Council.

Real Foundation

The real foundation of Mr. d'Almada's argument on behalf of the plaintiff is *Chester v. Bateson* 1920 1 K.B. 829. The regulation in question in that case provided that "no person shall without the consent of the Minister of Munitions take any proceeding for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree for the recovery of possession of, or for the ejectment of a tenant of, any dwelling house in a 'special area' and in which a munition worker is living."

The judgments of the learned judges who constituted the Divisional Court have been so much referred to in argument that I feel I must cite from them freely. *Darling J.* said "It is objected that the regulation is bad because it forbids any person, without the consent of the Minister of Munitions, to take or cause to be taken any proceedings to recover possession of his own house, or to eject a tenant from it, where the tenant is employed in certain work connected with war material. I found my judgment on the passage in *Rex v. Halliday* (Continued on Page 3)

Laval Rapprochement Means Breaching Of "Petain Line"

EVACUATION CASE

(Continued from Page 2)

where Lord Finlay says that Parliament may entrust great powers to His Majesty in Council, feeling certain that such powers will be reasonably exercised, and further, on these words of Lord Atkinson in the same case: "it by no means follows, however, that it on the face of a regulation it enjoined or required something to be done which could not in any reasonable way aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm it would not be ultra vires and void. It is not necessary to decide the precise point on the present occasion, but I decline to hold myself free to deal with it when it arises."

Does Arise

Here I think it does arise, and I ask myself whether it is a necessary, or even reasonable, way to aid in securing the public safety and the defence of the realm to give power to a Minister to forbid any person to institute any proceedings to recover possession of a house so long as a war worker is living in it. The main question to be decided is whether the occupant is a workman so employed, and the regulation might have been so framed as to make this a good answer to the application for possession, still leaving that question to be decided by a court of law. But the regulation as framed forbids the owner of the property access to all legal tribunals in regard to this matter. This might, of course, legally be done by Act of Parliament; but I think this extreme disability can be inflicted only by direct enactment of the Legislature itself, and that so grave an invasion of the rights of all subjects was not intended by the Legislature to be accomplished by a departmental order. It is to be observed that this regulation not only deprives the subject of his ordinary right to seek justice in the Courts of Law, but provides that merely to resort there without the permission of the Minister of Munitions first had and obtained shall of itself be a summary offence, and so render the seeker after justice liable to imprisonment and fine. I allow that in stress of war we may rightly be obliged, as we should be ready to forego much of our liberty, but I hold that this elemental right of the subjects of the British Crown cannot be thus easily taken from them."

Reasonable

Avery J. puts the position thus: The purpose in view when the regulation was made, namely, to prevent the disturbance of munition workers in their dwellings, may, without doubt, be said to be reasonable; and a regulation designed to prevent such disturbance, providing that no order for ejectment should be made except under conditions prescribed, would probably be held to be intra vires the statute; but the objection which is made to the regulation as it stands is that it deprives the King's subjects of their right of access to the Courts of Justice and renders them liable to punishment if they have the temerity to ask for justice in any of the King's Courts. In my opinion there is not to be found in the statute anything to authorise or justify a regulation having that result, and nothing less than express words in the statute taking away the right of the King's subjects of access to the Courts of Justice would authorise or justify it.

Wide And Sweeping

Sankey J adds: It is true that the power to make a regulation to prevent the successful prosecution of the war being endangered is of a wide and sweeping character, but I decline to hold that Parliament intended by these general words to give the Executive the right to close any of the

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK

An Italian submarine has been sunk by Greek anti-submarine defences.

This was announced by the Minister of Marine, quoted by the Athens Radio. Reuter.

King's Courts against his subjects unless they obtained the sanction of Ministers to resort thereto. I should be slow to hold that Parliament ever conferred such a power unless it expressed it in the clearest possible language and I should never hold that it was given indirectly by ambiguous regulations made in pursuance of any Act.

Chester v. Bateson was decided in 1920, three years after the House of Lords had adjudicated in Rex v. Halliday. That decision was binding on the Divisional Court in 1920 and Chester v. Bateson was decided solely on the loophole left by Lord Atkinson in his speech in Halliday's case.

Later Case

In a later case tried in the same year, Newcastle Breweries Ltd. v. The King (1920) 1 K.B. 854, it was held that a regulation which purported to deprive persons whose goods were requisitioned by the Naval or Military Authorities of their right to the fair market value and to a judicial decision of the amount, was ultra vires. Salter J. in the course of his judgment said: "In Chester v. Bateson it was decided that regulation 2 (a) (2) of these Regulations is invalid. The judgments in that case are, in substance, applicable here. That Regulation deprived a class of subjects, in certain circumstances, of the common law right of access to the Courts. This Regulation takes away a right of access to a particular Court given in express terms by a recent statute."

That decision was not tested on appeal but it was severely criticised by Greer J. in his judgment in Hudson's Bay Co. v. MacLay: "I think the plaintiff's Counsel was quite right in regarding the decision in the Newcastle Breweries Case as strongly in their favour. It is, however, a recent decision of a Judge of Co-ordinate jurisdiction and is, as I understand, under appeal. If and so far as it involves the proposition that the King in Council has not power to issue regulations which will enable the country to acquire its necessary stores at less than current market prices, I regret that I find it impossible to agree with the decision."

Extreme Facts

Chester v. Bateson is cited with approval in Fwle v. Monsell 1921 90 L.J.K.B. 105, but it is clear from the judgments in that case that the decision in Chester's case was held to be justified only by the extreme and peculiar facts of the case.

It is referred to also in Rex v. Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison: ex parte Foy (1920) 84 J.P. 84, a case of the internment of a British subject without trial after the armistice but before the date of the official termination of the war. There Avery J. said: "I wish only to add that Chester v. Bateson is an illustration of the way in which this Court jealously guards its power and authority to interfere in any case in which the Executive has exceeded the powers conferred on it by statute. To make the decision in the case analogous to the present, it would have to be said that the regulation which is now in question forbade any person to apply to this court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, where as it does nothing of the kind."

The task before me can be very

NAZIS INDICATE JOB THEY WANT LAVAL TO HAVE

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)
THE VICHY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THAT MARSHAL PETAIN AND M. LAVAL HAVE COMPOSED THEIR DIFFERENCES, WOULD SEEM TO BE THE RESULT OF CONTINUOUS GERMAN PRESSURE AND PROBABLY INDICATES THAT THE "PETAIN LINE" HAS BEEN BREACHED.

If M. Laval, as announced, has been able to clear and allay the "misunderstandings" that led to his summary dismissal and imprisonment just five weeks ago, further German pressure designed to put him back in the Cabinet may be expected.

Nothing has been published in Vichy regarding any new office for M. Laval, but Berlin has already typed him off as "Foreign Minister in a Flandrian Cabinet," which one assumed is the role Germany wants him to see assigned to him.

It is possible that Hitler was waiting for this "reconciliation" before he met Mussolini because the role to be assigned to France must have an important influence on all immediate and future plans of the Axis in the Mediterranean.

It looks as though this theatre of war is entering more and more largely into German calculations.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY INVOLVED?

The Petain-Laval meeting involves no change in policy, according to well-informed quarters in Vichy, reported by the Havas Agency.

The Agency says: "In well-informed quarters it is declared that the ever growing prestige of Marshal Petain throughout France allowed him to take such an initiative, while in no way modifying internal and external policies."

It is added that "Marshal Petain, who remains the Head of France, occupied or free, as well as beyond seas, has complete and absolute authority which is recognised by all." — Reuter.

shortly stated in the words of Atkin J. in Lipton v. Ford, 1917 2 K.B. 647. "All that I have to see is whether the regulation is one that is reasonably capable of being a regulation for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm. If it is I do not think the Court is entitled to question the discretion of the Executive to whom Parliament has entrusted powers in such wide terms."

Not Ultra Vires

To that question, giving the words of the Regulations their plain and ordinary meaning, and having due regard to the term of the affidavit of Mr. N. L. Smith, there can in my judgment be only one answer. The Defence (Entry Restrictions) Regulations, 1940, are in my opinion not ultra vires and this action therefore fails. There must be judgment for the defendants, and the interim injunction granted by me on 13th December and extended on 8th January until the trial of the action is discharged.

In view of the conclusion to which I have come I must make an order for costs, but, following McCordie J. in Shulter v. Rolfe (1920) 30 T.L.R. 828, I desire to say that in view of the great public importance of these proceedings, their importance both to the subject and to the State, I think that the Crown ought not to enforce the costs.

MEETING PLACE SECRET

The place where Hitler and Mussolini met yesterday has not yet been revealed, but an official statement confirming the conference, said: "Full agreement was reached after an exchange of views on the situation."

The meeting was held in the presence of Count Ciano and von Ribbentrop and is stated to have been conducted "in a spirit of cordial friendship" between both Government chiefs, and closer military ties between Germany and Italy will be enacted.

Rome has issued no communication regarding the meeting.—Reuter.

COMMONS DEBATE

A scheme for the efficient discharge of ships and the lessening of delays at docks is expected to be announced in the Commons by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, when he speaks in the manpower and production debate on plans for dealing with labour problems at docks.

The scheme will enable the Minister to meet the criticisms of delays and congestion of vital goods without resort to compulsory powers which will be used only as the last resort.—Reuter.

POLISH SUBMARINE REPLACED

A NEW SUBMARINE NAMED "SEKEL" TO REPLACE THE FAMOUS POLISH SUBMARINE "ORZEL" HAS BEEN LAUNCHED "SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH."

General Sikorski, taking it over, advised the Polish sailors to emulate the virtues of the British sailor.

The "Orzel" escaped from Gdynia and reached Britain after a month of hairbreath escapes and was later "presumed lost." — Reuter.

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TWO VITAL TASKS ENTRUSTED TO R.A.F. COASTAL COMMAND

(By Reuter's Air Correspondent)

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE Coastal Command is straining every nerve to assist the Navy to upset the Axis plans for reducing American aid to Britain and, at a crucial moment, launching any surprise invasion.

The magnitude of the task and pointers to success in its execution were outlined by a senior R.A.F. officer yesterday.

Aerial escort is being provided for many convoys through the north-western approaches to Britain.

U-Boat commanders have adopted the technique of attacking Atlantic shipping in these approaches by night instead of by day because they dislike the protecting aircraft.

Methods of locating and pouncing on submarines by night as well as by day are being developed. New long-range fighters will be coming into service to tackle the long-range bombers which are harassing Allied shipping.

Vigilant Watch

So vigilance are Coastal Command reconnaissance aircraft all the way from Norway to South France that it is calculated that these "eyes" of the R.A.F. will give due notice of the last stages of preparation for invasion anywhere along occupied European coastline.

Invasion barges are still here and while they are unlikely to sail in the present weather, a watch is being kept for any sign of move.

From the outbreak of the war to the middle of this month, air escort had been provided for 4,700 convoys.

Submarines were sighted on 260 occasions.

Approximately, 166 attacks were made on them. The number of "kills" is not revealed.

In the last few months, approximately 50,000 tons of enemy shipping were destroyed by aerial torpedo attack alone. Scores of mine-laying flights have been made to estuaries in enemy-occupied territory for which "remarkable successes" are claimed.

Recently Coastal Command bombers have concentrated on German and Italian submarine bases in occupied France.—Reuter.

BOMBED BERLIN FROM 2,000 FT

Two R. A. F. sergeants, the pilot and navigator-bomb aimer of a plane which successfully bombed an important military objective in the centre of Berlin, are in a list of R. A. F. awards. They dropped their bombs from a height of 2,000 ft in the moonlight.

The pilot, Sgt. R. S. Ayton, No. 44 Squadron, who comes from Londonderry, Northern Ireland, has been awarded a bar to the D. F. M., and the navigator-bomb aimer, Sgt. W. R. J. Hall, of the same squadron, who comes from Larne, co. Antrim, gets the D.F.M.

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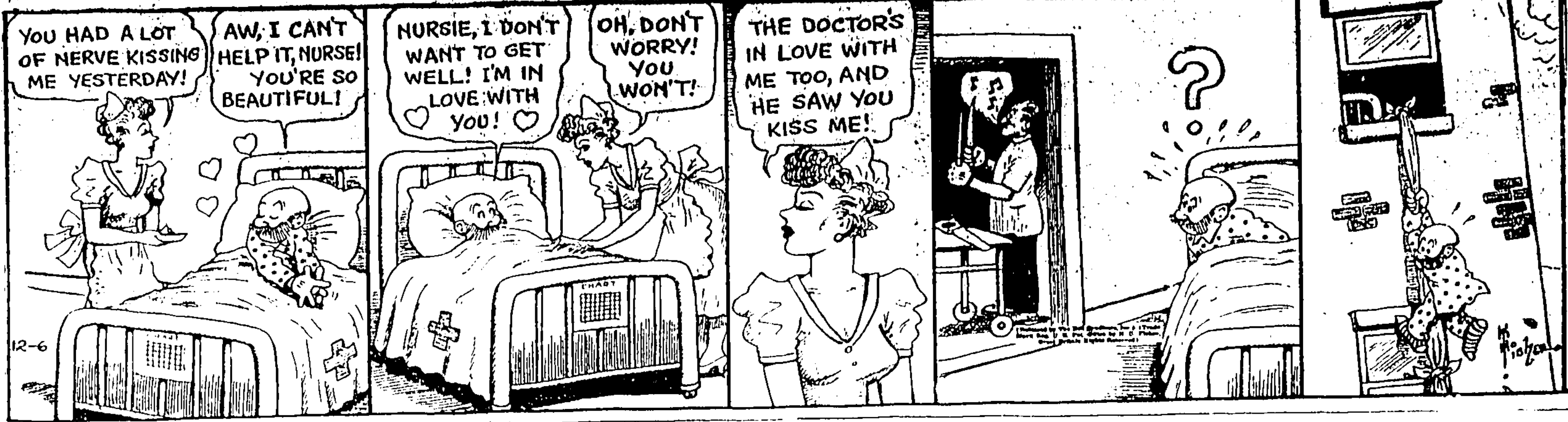
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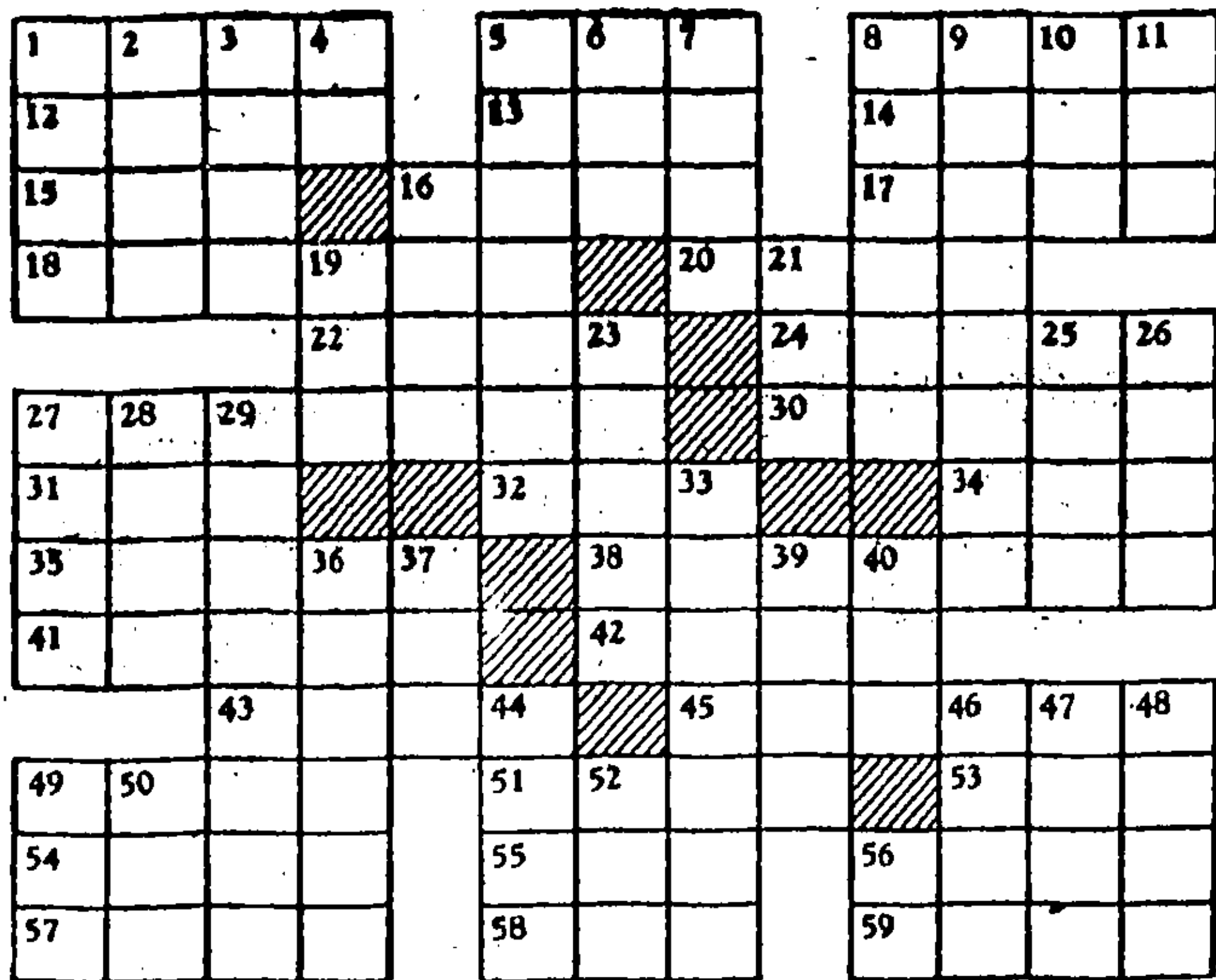
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
THRILLS THAT MAKE THE HEART STAND STILL!



THURSDAY and FRIDAY
"SU-SAM"
A Chinese Picture in Mandarin

If You Are Too Busy To Write Home — Don't.
Just Post a Copy of the
Overland China Mail
which gives all the News there IS —
Both Local and Coastal

OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



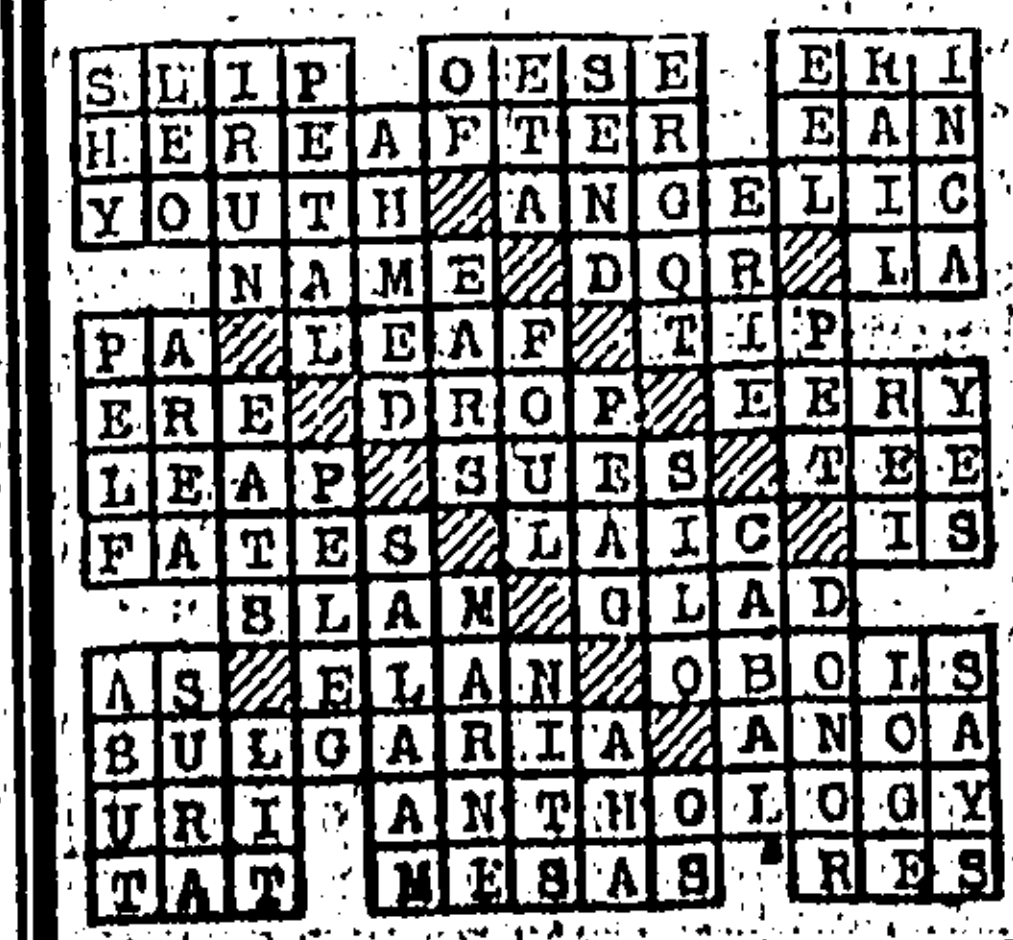
HORIZONTAL

- 1 Pertaining to a period of time
- 5 Favourite
- 8 Auroral
- 12 Colloquial: to annoy
- 13 Constellation
- 14 Certain
- 15 Peruvian tuber
- 16 To vend
- 17 Sun
- 18 Egis
- 20 Reclines
- 22 Fury
- 24 To shoot from cover
- 27 To wither
- 30 Sister of Circe
- 31 Digit
- 32 Ancient pistol
- 34 To be mistaken
- 35 To penetrate
- 38 Leafless plant organ
- 41 American, commodore
- 43 Small case
- 45 War god
- 47 One of the Apostles
- 49 Inglese

VERTICAL

- 1 God of love
- 2 Wealthy
- 3 Turkish regiment
- 4 French article
- 5 Bound by a promise
- 6 Snake-like fish
- 7 Tax
- 8 One of a Jewish sect
- 9 Intruder
- 10 Madcap
- 11 Biblical name
- 16 European
- 19 Silkworm
- 21 Doctrine
- 23 To excite
- 25 Persian elf
- 26 Nobleman
- 27 Stride
- 28 To sharpen
- 29 Follows backward
- 33 Colloquial: escape
- 34 Roaming
- 37 Cereal grass
- 39 Residents of a convent
- 40 Acted
- 44 Winter vehicle
- 46 Part
- 47 Goddess of mischief
- 48 To scour
- 49 Honey
- 50 Yellow bugle
- 52 Devoured
- 53 Printer's measure

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



SOLDIERS SENT TO PRISON

Three soldiers, John Lever, 21; Victor Branson, 24, and George Orme, 26, of the Middlesex Regiment, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Mr. E. Himsforth at Kowloon this morning for fraudulently obtaining drinks and cigarettes to the value of \$4.10 from the Kowloon Hotel yesterday.

Sub-Inspector Johnson said that at 5 p.m. yesterday accused went to the Hotel and ordered three bottles of beer and three packages of cigarettes. When asked for payment, they refused and one of them was alleged by the boy, to have adopted a threatening attitude.

Captain N. Marsh, on behalf of the military authorities, said that accused had a bad record and that military punishment seemed to have no effect on them.

JAPANESE RAIDS ON BURMA ROAD

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") Japanese planes on Sunday carried out bombing attacks on the antimony plant in Kiochiu, south Yunnan, and the Kungkuo bridge on the Burma Road.

Both the plant and the bridge were damaged, but repairs are being effected.

Japanese forces are reported to have engaged troops of the new Fourth Army in Anhui province, where a grim battle is in progress. —International News.

THEFT FROM CAR

Major I. D. H. Helby, China Command Headquarters, has reported the theft of a lady's overcoat and a travelling rug, from his car No. 4534, which was parked near the Star Ferry wharf yesterday.

Guard Against Colds By Building Up Your Resisting Power.

If you are subject to colds, look to the condition of your blood, for the fact that you are constantly catching cold is a sign that the blood is in poor condition.

In order to improve your blood eat only simple wholesome food and take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for these pills build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and tone up the whole system.

The prescription of an eminent physician, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are famous the world over because of their health restorative value to both sexes.

If you are run down, lack appetite, suffer from insomnia, nerve weakness, back pains, rheumatism, sciatica, try a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they are one of the finest curative forces for disorders due to impoverished blood and nerve debility yet devised by medical science. Chemists everywhere can supply.

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

SHOWGIRLS MUST LIVE! — No Matter How!
See this laugh-and-cry backstage drama by VICKI BAUM



TO-MORROW "FAST AND LOOSE"
M-G-M Picture Robert Montgomery—Rosalind Russell

CATHAY
DAILY AT 2:30, 5:15, 7:20 & 9:30 P.M.
MATINEES-20c, 30c. EVENINGS-20c, 30c, 50c, 70c

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
2 WIVES . . . I HUSBAND . . . 1,000 LAUGHS!
It's Slightly Scandalous . . . Daringly Delightful . . . and Deliriously Funny!



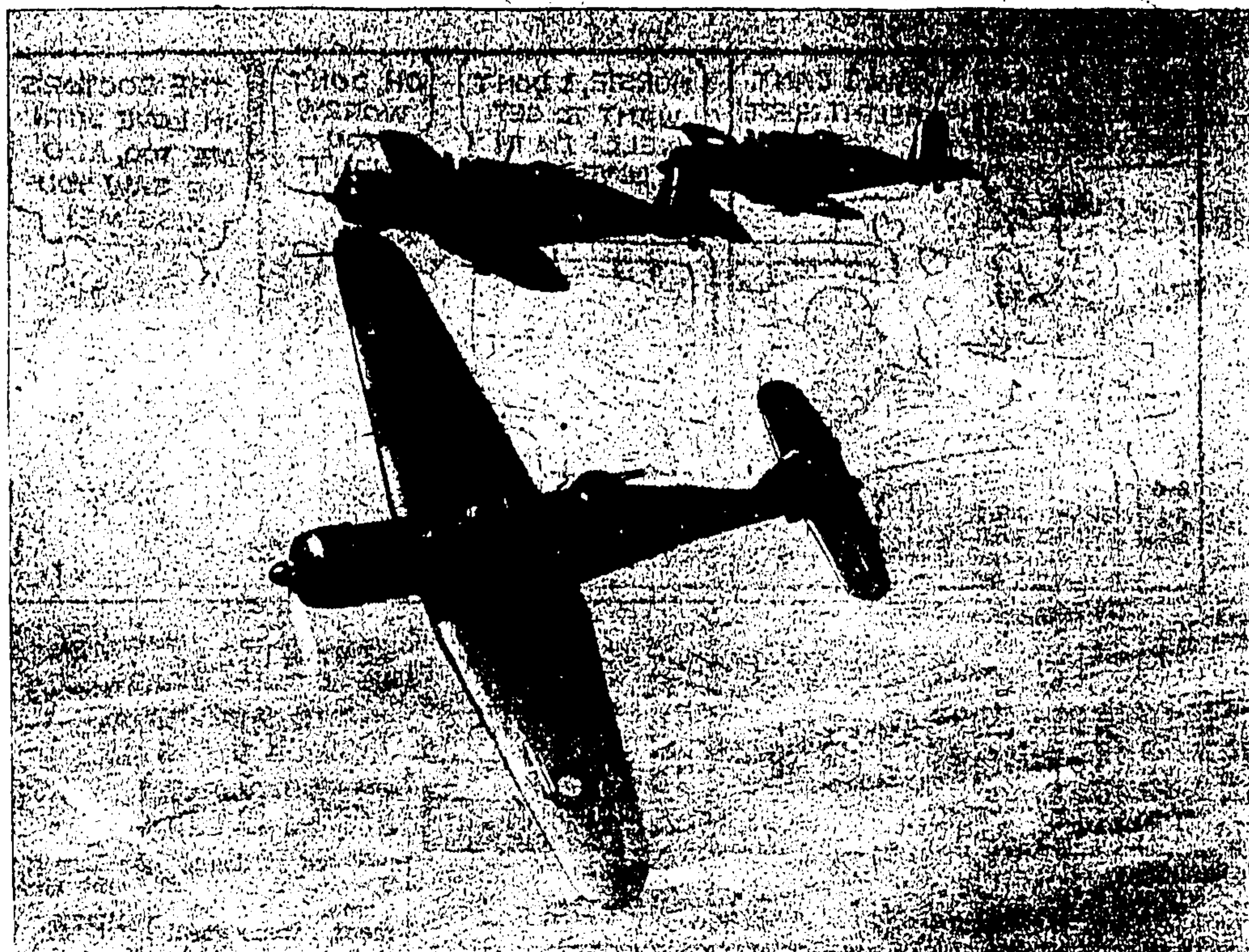
MY FAVORITE WIFE

RANDOLPH SCOTT
GAIL PATRICK
In a story of a bachelor husband by the director of 'Bachelor Mother' and the producer of 'Love Affair'
A LEO McCAREY
Production Directed by GARSON KANIN



TO-MORROW & THURSDAY
Stuart Erwin, Marjorie Weaver in
"THE HONEYMOON'S OVER"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Drink
**WATSON'S
WATERS**
**PURE
DELICIOUS
WHOLESOME**



Britain's Boulton-Paul Defiant fighter-planes, shown above, are now coming into service with increasing rapidity. They are being used primarily in the difficult task of night fighting. —(Copyright, Fox.)

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CHINA

COFFEE SETS for 6 Persons From 8.95
TEA SETS " " " From 12.50
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SEVERE RAID ON MALTA

The German dive-bombers based in Southern Italy are keeping up severe attacks on Malta despite heavy losses.

A total of at least 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed over Malta on Sunday, it was officially announced last night. This makes the total enemy losses in three days thirty-seven destroyed for certain, five probably destroyed and nine damaged.

The firmness of the people of Malta in the face of the repeated heavy attacks is illustrated in a telegram sent by the Governor to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Lloyd.

It reads: "Malta has taken very heavy toll of the enemy in recent attacks. The spirit of the people of Malta is as strong as ever."—Reuter.

MIRS BAY BATTLE

Three robbers were killed and one wounded yesterday, when the Police fired on an armed party with a machine-gun in Mirs Bay.

Police Launch No. 1 was on patrol in Mirs Bay at about 6.30 p.m. when a sampan was sighted with eight men on board.

Seeing the police launch, the men made for the shore at Griffin Head and the police opened fire on them killing three, wounding one, and sinking the sampan.

The wounded man has been admitted to the Kowloon Hospital.

JAPANESE DIVE-BOMB A TRAIN

ACCORDING TO A TOKYO STATEMENT, JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT YESTERDAY MORNING BLEW UP A FREIGHT TRAIN WEST OF KWANGSI IN NORTH-WESTERN Kiangsi PROVINCE.

The Japanese, it is claimed, dive-bombed the train, blowing

HONG KONG TO CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE?

Leaving Chungking at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the China National Aviation Corporation's machine completed the first trial trip to India and arrived in Delhi in the evening.

It reached Calcutta yesterday evening via Lashio and Chit-tagong.

It is understood that negotiations for the establishment of a regular service between Calcutta and Hong Kong are being conducted by the Corporation.

If the service is established, passengers from Calcutta will reach Hong Kong or Chungking in one day.—Reuter.

NAZI 'PLANES CRASH

Supposed Result Of Panic

(From A Correspondent)

Two bomb-carrying Messerschmitts flying in a formation which tried to bomb a part of the South-East where I am operating to-day, crashed from high above the clouds and fell within 300 yards of each other. Both were "yellownosed," belonging to a squadron especially favoured by Goering.

The two Messerschmitts were separated in some way from the rest during a dog fight above the clouds which raged over the country lanes which I was patrolling. The sound of dog-fighting died away, but the noise of two fighter engines continued overhead above the clouds.

Suddenly the two 'planes came into view separated by perhaps a quarter of a mile. Both were obviously in difficulties and diving earthwards.

Two parachutes, each with a dangling pilot, came into view as the Messerschmitts crashed. One machine smashed itself into a field. The other crashed badly a couple of yards from a lonely house occupied at the time only by an 89-year-old widow.

Quiet Surrender

It is believed likely that the two pilots, scared away from the main Nazi force by some Spitfires which poured among their ranks, came in collision and destroyed each other.

The two pilots, one an officer and the other a sergeant-pilot, dropped more than two miles away from their wrecked machines. Both men, who were tall and powerfully built, surrendered without showing fight to mobile guards.

The Hurricanes and Spitfires altogether had a most successful day in this area. They broke up formation after formation of Messerschmitt bomb-droppers, bombers and fighters, and sent large numbers of them hurrying back over the coast towards France.

LOST: A DOG

Miss Churn, of No. 53 Conduit Road, has informed the police of the loss of a black and white mongrel dog, 9 years old, wearing a collar and licence, and answering to the name of "Wooppee." The dog was lost in the vicinity of Glencaly.

RETREAT FROM KASSALA

Yesterday's communique issued in Cairo states that in Libya there was nothing to report.

The enemy withdrawal from the Kassala front continues.

The localities of Tessenet, which the Italians had strongly fortified, were on Sunday occupied without opposition by our troops, who are now operating eastwards in contact with the retreating enemy.

In Kenya, by continued offensive action our mobile detachments have steadily gained ground and inflicted casualties on the enemy.—Reuter.

up several cars, as well as destroying the railroad tracks and warehouses near the town.—Reuter.

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SATURDAYS EXTENSION 2 A.M.
TEA DANCE
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS — 5 TILL 7 P.M.
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CHINA MAIL
WINDSOR HOUSE

**MR. KENNEDY'S
BROADCAST**

The broadcast speech of Joseph P. Kennedy like his resignation from the appointment of United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's raises two questions of great interest. One is whether he intends to help or hinder the effort to send increased aid to Britain. For many months there have been indications that the Ambassador was out of sympathy with much of President Roosevelt's policy of helping Britain.

Since returning to the United States in October, he has been quoted in statements about Britain which left little likelihood that he would be going back to London. There undoubtedly the appointment of an envoy whose background and opinions were more like the President's would be welcome. From the English side, either John G. Winant or William C. Bullitt, the two most prominently mentioned as successors, would promote better relations and to that extent facilitate the aid-to-Britain programme.

Mr. Kennedy's statement that he resigned to "help the President to keep the United States out of war" carried the implication that he could help more if not acting as the President's representative in London. Does that mean that he expects, to oppose the President's developing policy of aid to Britain? His speech on Saturday revealed some modification of his original stand, perhaps the result of the influence of close contact with the great weight of American opinion. But he is still in that curious half-way house which is reluctant to send material overseas if it is, possibly, too late!

The issue, as far as Mr. Kennedy is concerned, depends on the meaning and purpose of his reference to keeping "out of war." Everyone who uses that slogan needs to specify. Everyone prefers peace to war. But that is not the question. The real question is: What is the price of peace? Does anyone suppose that the British people would not prefer peace to the nightly rain of bombs? Our problem has been on what terms we would have peace—or how long.

That now is also America's problem. There are many Americans to-day who believe that war can be fended off from the

It may seem remarkable that Hitler, who prepared Germany for war with such intense effort omitted to build an adequate Navy, and thus failed to profit by the major lesson afforded by the Great War. It should have been apparent to him, and his advisers, that the real cause of the collapse of the Central Powers in 1918 was the stringent blockade of Germany by the allied fleets; yet, in 1939, he let himself in for a war of titanic magnitude with a navy absurdly smaller than the one which had proved inadequate to save German defeat in the Great War.

The reasons for this are however not difficult to detect if we bear in mind the fact that the Germans, broadly speaking, are not a seafaring race. German ideals and war policy are founded on the worst of the characteristics of Frederick the Great, all of whose campaigns were entirely land campaigns. Command of the sea and sea-fighting never affected him or his armies in the slightest degree. His military efforts were largely concentrated on robbing and humbling Austria. His seizure of Silesia led to the Seven Years War in which he fought no less than twenty three considerable land battles, while the only sea fighting that took place was between England and France, of which even a faint echo hardly reached the armies fighting in mid-Europe. This absence of naval activity applies also to the wars engineer-

ed by Bismarck. The Austrian war of 1866, commonly called the Seven Weeks War, was decided on land; the only sea fighting that took place was between the Italians and the Austrians, and in no way affected the Prussian army. The Franco-Prussian war, similarly, was entirely a land campaign in which the French Fleet had no major role to play. The resultant accumulation of

By
**Admiral Sir
Reginald Bacon,**
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
C.V.O., D.S.O.

this one side experience led Germany, not unnaturally, to look on a Navy as an expensive luxury and not a vital necessity. Hitler himself once called battleships "luxury toys of the democracies."

In the early nineties of last century a truer perception of the value of sea power was awakened in all countries, largely owing to the writings of Admiral Mahan, U.S.N. This coincided with a desire on the part of Germany for expansion; so colonies were acquired and her sea-borne trade greatly expanded. Then in the early years of this century came the rapprochement between Great

Britain and France, which brought vividly home to Germany the fact that, if her merchant fleet and colonies were to be protected in a future war, it was essential for her to have a strong Navy. But what she did not appreciate, and has yet to learn, is that the strength of a Navy should be assessed not only in terms of ships, but that the psychology of the officers and crews has to be reckoned with. Sea instinct is hereditary; it is also impossible to create traditions suddenly. Even in these days when ships may be looked on as mere machines floating on the water, differing from land machines mainly in shape and size a seaman is a seaman still. His upbringing, his outlook on strategy and tactics, differ radically from that of those who fight ashore. The instincts of a German Naval officer, both in the Great War, and in that of to-day are by no means the same as those of an officer in a Navy as old established as the British.

It is not easy to lay one's finger on the many slight differences between the two; one however stands out in bold relief. In the Army the loss of material is looked on, more or less, as a disgrace. "Saving the guns" has always been a rallying cry; Colenso and Maibwand are instances. At sea it is a cardinal axiom that, in fighting, ships must be lost if victory is to be attained. A little thought will show how greatly this difference of outlook must affect the fighting of a naval action. Had the German fleet

fought our Grand Fleet in January 1915, they would have found it only two dreadnought battleships superior in number to their own. Want of sea-instinct caused the German High Command to refuse to take the risk of losing ships, and so lost the best and only chance they ever had of winning the Great War.

Undoubtedly, this want of sea-instinct also blurred the outlook of Hitler. He saw, or thought he saw, how the submarine campaign nearly won the Great War for Germany. It seemed that if numbers of boats could be progressively increased in the next war, the chance of mastery at sea would increase until it became a certainty. More small vessels, even in large numbers, were cheaper and more easy to provide.

By the Treaty of Versailles Germany was denied the right to build large ships except to replace a few old-class battleships which she had been allowed to keep to protect her shores in the Baltic. It was useless to try to build battleships on the sly, for this could not be done without attracting attention, and probably incurring strong action on the part of England and France. So she built a few submarines, which she was allowed to do, and also the so called, "pocket battleships" "Graf Spee", "Deutschland" and "Admiral Scheer" ships which could only have a very limited and special use, and which were quite useless for serious sea warfare. In fact the German Admiralty made the same mistake as that of which Italy has been guilty, namely, building special vessels which it was hoped might sneak about and sink larger warships, or prey on sea commerce instead of building ships which could openly face the fleet of its opponent.

There was at this time a world-wide, but totally unjustifiable belief that aircraft were, infallibly, able to sink battleships; and, in German naval circles, that the magnetic mine and submarine were capable of supplanting the battleship. It seemed therefore to Hitler and his advisers that, if the new mines and submarine could take the place of the battleship, there was no reason to attempt to rival Britain in battleship construction, especially when cheaper weapons could destroy these mammoths. Further, the aeroplane was useful in land fighting as well as at sea, so it was better to bank on machines which could play the double role.

Needless to say this was not the opinion of British naval officers. They know well the difficulties attending sea-work; the difficulties of successful air attack on ships; they know the difficulties that submarines encounter in attacking convoys; and they know how those, whose business is to live on deep waters, have the knack of circumventing such attacks.

They have a firm belief that command of the sea must be gained and held by surface vessels, that the commerce of a country must be carried in ships above water, and that these ships are best attacked by surface vessels. They look on submerged craft and air-craft as useful auxiliaries to surface command but as a doubtful substitute for surface vessels.

The German leaders, Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and the like, had neither sea knowledge nor sea experience. Their eyes were focussed on war as carried out on land, and they hoped that their sea innovations would fill the bill; moreover they were impatient to obtain results. Their war, to be successful had to be won before Britain could re-arm; so they did not dare to delay the commencement of hostilities in order to attempt to rival Britain's strength in battleships. Perhaps, starting as they performed had to a long way in arrears, they may have seen that it was hopeless to try to overtake our numbers, and that it was highly improbable that we should allow them to carry out so ingenious a programme. In the view of British strategists this German contempt of sea power is one of the fallacies which will lead to Germany's defeat in this war as in the last.

What Will Russia Do?

Our newspapers recently carried large headlines about a meeting which we cannot pretend to like—the Hitler-Molotov meeting in Berlin.

It is the technique of dictators to publicise their journeys and meetings. It is a successful technique, for in countries where there is a free press the journey or the meeting at once becomes sensational and dramatic.

There are certain things about the Berlin discussions which should not be forgotten. On January 30, 1937, for example, Hitler said to the sheep-like members of his Reichstag: "I consider Bolshevism the most malignant poison that can be given to any people. It is out of the question that National-Socialist Germany should ever be found to protect Bolshevism or that we on our side should ever agree to accept the as-

American continent best by entering the war frankly as the ally of Britain and China, to stop the aggressors where they are. Many others—the majority—believe that money and materials should be thrown into the struggle but not men. Many others are thinking more in terms of building an impregnable defence in the Western Hemisphere.

Apparently Mr. Kennedy is in this group. But those who belong to it should say whether they would stop aid to Britain. They should try to define the point at which they fear such aid will lead America into war. They should say also what they would do if Britain fell.

sistance of a Bolshevik state. For I fear that the moment any nation agreed to accept such assistance it would seal its own doom."

The speeches of Hitler and his Yes-men are filled with such statements which could be paralleled by Soviet statements about Na-

By Vernon Bartlett

tional-Socialism. The two men who met in Berlin, therefore, met to conclude an opportunist agreement which neither will respect if it becomes inconvenient to do so.

Why, then, did they meet? They met because Hitler's war against Britain and Mussolini's war against Greece have been so unsuccessful. Hitler must therefore try other methods and Russian help is necessary if they are to succeed. Molotov has no great desire to be an accomplice but he has little choice because there is perhaps no country in the world to-day that so much wants to keep out of war as the Soviet Union. Its only immediate danger of war comes from Germany, and therefore Germany must be placated.

Fourteen months ago the Soviet Union signed an agreement with Nazi Germany. Ever since, under the cloak of that agreement, it has been building up defensive barriers against the Nazi danger. It has acquired half of Poland, which protects the rich wheatfields of the Ukraine; part of Finland, which protects the approaches to Leningrad; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, crowded for political reasons by German colonists; Bukovina and Bessarabia, which bring the Russians to the banks of the Danube and well on the way towards the Dardanelles. Germany, in return, has gained nothing but the uneasy assurance that she would not have to carry on war on two fronts.

A Greek surrender to Italy might possibly have led to a Turkish surrender to Germany. Instead, the valiant Greek defence has led to a strengthening of British positions in the eastern Mediterranean, and to a strengthening of Turkish determination to fight. Hitler's only hope of destroying that determination is by persuading the Russians

to threaten the Turkish rear, for the Turks dislike the idea of a war on two fronts just as much as the Germans did.

If the Turks surrendered to this threat then Hitler could treat the Greco-Italian campaign as a side-line and could push his armies down through Rumania and Bulgaria and across the Dardanelles towards the oil of Iraq and the Suez Canal. That would be a triumph indeed, but there are great obstacles in the way.

One is the Turkish knowledge that surrender would mean slavery. Another is the doubt whether the Soviet army would undertake a campaign against Turkey, whatever the assurances Molotov gave to Hitler—there may always be mysterious delays and difficulties in that part of the world, as those Germans have learnt who expected vast supplies from Russia after the signature of the last Russo-German agreement. A third obstacle is the fact that Germany cannot pay Russia adequately for this important service.

M. Molotov may be tempted by offers of an outlet to the Persian Gulf, less than a thousand kilometres in a straight line from the Caspian Sea. The mouth of the Baltic Sea is controlled by Germany; the mouth of the Black Sea would be controlled by Germany if Turkey surrendered and allowed Hitler's troops to cross into Asia Minor. Vladivostok is a long way away. Therefore the prospect of ports on the Persian Gulf must be an attractive one to Moscow.

But it is hardly possible that the Russians, who have so carefully built up their defences against Germany during the last year are going to open their flank by allowing the Germans into Turkey in return for a German offer of an outlet to the Persian Gulf which is not Germany's to give. Therefore, whatever the communique issued from Berlin, some of us will continue to doubt whether the results can be important. Hitler will continue to hate Bolshevism. Russia will continue to build up defences against the Nazis. The British will continue to believe in their own growing military strength and to doubt the ultimate importance of such obviously artificial political intrigues.



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"It's White Horse, of course—
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ICY COLD DAY FOR INAUGURATION

BEFORE GOING TO THE Capitol to take the Oath as President for the third time, President Roosevelt went to Church with his family and joined in prayers for world peace and the defence of American liberties.

Thousands of visitors from all over the country, including a large contingent from Canada, left their crowded hotels and homes early yesterday to attend the inaugural ceremonies.

Many of them were wrapped in furs and rugs because the weather was freezing cold although the sun was shining brightly.

After the Church Service, President Roosevelt and his family returned to the White House in an open car enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the route.

Mr. Roosevelt later left the White House and drove up the broad be-flagged Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol amid cheering throngs.

The various ceremonies had all the colour of past inaugurations, but they were invested with new meaning owing to events abroad.

Crowded City

Washington was so crowded that some visitors who came by car brought trailers in which to live and the railway companies temporarily housed their passengers in "Pullman Cities" in the railway yards.

Thousands of people stamped their feet and shouted as President Roosevelt waved his silk hat to the crowd along the route to the Capitol which was estimated to number 75,000.

Escort Of Police

An escort of police and secret service men guarded the President as he drove to the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Senator Barkley, Democratic Leader of the Senate, while Mrs. Roosevelt occupied the second car, Mr. John Garner, the retiring Vice-President the third car, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace the fourth.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Hughes, administered the Oath to President Roosevelt who stood bareheaded.

Great Cheering

Mr. Roosevelt took the oath at 5 p.m., thus becoming the United States' first third-term president. Mr. Henry Wallace, the new Vice-President, took the oath a minute earlier.

Great cheering and applause acclaimed each ceremony. — Reuter.

MALAYAN INCOME TAX

THE MALAYAN "WAR INCOME TAX" BILL WAS GIVEN ITS FIRST READING BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is proposed that taxation should be renewable annually until the end of the war.

The bill is expected to yield 2½ millions a year.

BOMBAY'S GIFT OF AMBULANCES

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir Roger Lumley, received and inspected a unit of 20 ambulances subscribed for by private donors within a few weeks of the Governor's appeal on behalf of St. John's Association.

His Excellency congratulated the unit on the work already done. — Reuter.

"WILD BILL" IN SOFIA

COLONEL WILLIAM "WILD BILL" DONOVAN, WHO COMMANDED THE FAMOUS "FIGHTING 69TH" IN THE LAST WAR, ARRIVED IN SOFIA YESTERDAY IN HIS CAPACITY OF OFFICIAL AMERICAN OBSERVER OF THE EUROPEAN SCENE.

He is expected to see King Boris of Bulgaria and to outline to him the American position with regard to the war in Europe.

Colonel Donovan went to Sofia from Athens, after a tour of the Albanian front.

Previously, he saw British troops in action in Libya.

KING GEORGE'S FUND

King George's Fund for Sailors has received a Christmas gift of £1,200 from the farming and business committee of Jansenville and district, Cape Province, South Africa, it was announced in London yesterday.

NAZIS AND ITALY TO COMBINE IN MEDITERRANEAN

BARELY AN HOUR after a Berlin spokesman had officially denied yesterday that Hitler and Mussolini were in conference, the official German News Agency came out with an official admission.

The exchange of views was thorough, says the Nazi agency, which brings in the usual remark that it was "conducted in a spirit of cordial friendship."

The communique also speaks of the "close military ties between the German and Italian nations" and says that the talk "resulted in a full agreement of views on all questions of interest."

Ciano and Ribbentrop, the two Foreign Ministers, were also present.

Signor Gayda, who can usually be relied upon to act as Il Duce's mouth-piece, says that the two dictators plan to combine forces in the Mediterranean in an attempt to defeat the British there.

The Axis, he says, will try to ensure that the war continues to develop in the Mediterranean.

AIR BATTLE OVER ATHENS

British fighters engaged Italian 'planes that raided Plages (the port of Athens) yesterday, shooting one bomber down into the sea and damaging another, states a British communique issued in Athens.

A British 'plane crashed on landing and burst into flames. — Reuter.

The Air War In Africa

Weather conditions in eastern Libya on Sunday restricted air operations considerably, but R.A.F. air-craft carried out a number of reconnaissance and fighter patrols in the forward area.

This was announced in a communique from the R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle-East.

In Albania, a successful raid was made on Berat, where high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on military concentrations and motor transport. Buildings east of the town were also hit, several fires being started.

In Italian East Africa, an attack was made on motor transport and gun positions south-east of Tessenet on the night of January 18-19.

All bombs fell in the target area but the results could not be fully observed. Massawa was twice raided. — Reuter.

can and they are to increase their forces there to meet the challenge of increased British forces.

The fact that Signor Gayda's remarks were probably written before the Hitler/Mussolini talk makes it seem obvious to see in them a sign of what Mussolini wanted to get from Germany.

Earlier in the day, the Italian paper "Popolo d'Italia" announced that Germany would "unleash a terrible offensive against Britain within the next 70 days."

It is noteworthy that this new time-limit expires on April 1st— "All Roads Day."

Pres. Roosevelt's Inaugural Address: Peril OF Inaction

"TO US THERE HAS COME THE TIME, IN THE MIDST OF SWIFT HAPPENINGS, TO PAUSE FOR A MOMENT TO TAKE STOCK — TO RECALL WHAT OUR PLACE IN HISTORY HAS BEEN AND TO RE-DISCOVER WHAT WE ARE AND WHAT WE MAY BE, SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS INAUGURAL SPEECH IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

"On each inaugural day," he said, "the American people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

"In this day, the task of the people is to save the nation and its institutions from disruption from without. We must assess ourselves in history. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

"The lives of nations are determined not by the count of years but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of man is three score years and ten, a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

"There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that Democracy is a form of Government and a frame of life is limited or measured by a kind of mystical artificial fate that for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future that freedom is an ebbing tide.

Free Expression Of Thought

"But we Americans know that that is not true. Democracy is not dying. We know it because we have seen it revive and grow. We know it cannot die because it is built of the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise enterprise under aken and carried through by the free expression of thought.

"We sense that it is still spreading on every Continent—for it is the most humane, the most advanced and the most unconquerable of all forms of human society.

"A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and need of its neighbours—all other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world. And a nation like a person has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future, which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

"It is the thing for which we find it difficult, even impossible, to hit upon in a single, simple word, and yet we all understand what it is — the spirit and the faith of America.

"It is the product of centuries. The democratic aspiration is not a mere recent happening in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of the early peoples, it blazed anew in the Middle Ages, it was written in Magna Carta.

In the Americas, its impact has been irresistible.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit and the millions who followed and the stock that sprang from them, all have moved forward constantly and consistently towards an ideal which, in itself, has gained in stature and clarity with each generation.

"We know we have still far to go and that we must more greatly build security and opportunity for knowledge of every citizen in the measure justified by our resources and the capacity of our land, but it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone, for there is also the spirit.

America's Spirit

President Roosevelt proceeded: "If the spirit of America were killed, even though the nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

"That spirit, that faith, speaks to us in our daily lives in ways unnoticed. It speaks to us

from other nations of this hemisphere and from those across the sea — enslaved as well as free.

"Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices because to us the privilege of freedom is such an old, old story."

Washington Address

Recalling President Washington's first inaugural address in 1789 when he spoke of "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the Republican model of government," President Roosevelt declared: "If we lose that sacred freedom, if we let it be smothered with doubt or fear, then we shall reject the destiny which President Washington strove so valiantly, so triumphantly to establish.

"The preservation of the spirit and faith of a nation does and will furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice we may make in the cause of national defence.

In the face of perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to project and perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

We Go Forward

"For this we muster the spirit of America, the faith of America. We do not retreat; we are not content to stand. As Americans, we go forward in the service of our country, by the will of God to the end."

Mighty cheers swelled up from the multitude in the Plaza beneath the Capitol's sunflecked dome as the President reached the concluding passage of his inaugural speech: "We do not retreat, we are not content to stand still."

After the speech, the President, before re-entering the car to return to the White House, waited in a white pillared pavilion which had been specially constructed in front of the Capitol for the ceremonies and stood with the multitude as the band played the national anthem.

Strong In Emphasis

Observers noted that President Roosevelt looked more than usually serious before he took the oath. He was also unusually strong in emphasis throughout his address but afterwards he greeted friends gaily and appeared in the best of spirits.

Several members of President Roosevelt's family, including his mother, witnessed the historic inauguration from the pavilion over which the President's own blue and gold flag waved with the Stars and Stripes.—Reuter.

"FUNIETY" TO BE REPEATED

A repeat performance of "Funiety," a novel and highly successful variety entertainment given a short while ago, has been arranged to take place on February 1 at the China Fleet Club Theatre in aid of the South China Morning Post War Fund (Bomber ber Fund).

During the interval since its first appearance rehearsals have continued and an entertainment of even higher standard than the first is promised. Seats at popular prices are bookable at Anderson's Music Store, Ice House Street.

U.S. NAVAL MEN CONVICTED

Two United States Navy seamen were convicted in San Francisco yesterday of "malicious mischief" by cutting down the Nazi flag from the German Consulate-General.

"This is an offence against another nation," said the Municipal Judge, after remanding them in the custody of the naval authorities.

He is to pronounce sentence on Thursday.

The German Radio yesterday referred to "impudent and provocative insults to the German flag" in announcing that the German Charge d'Affaires in Washington had lodged a strong protest with the United States State Department about the incident. — Reuter.

ADVANCE INTO ETRITREA

In addition to the successful Western Desert campaign, the British troops in Africa are also attacking the Italians at several other points.

The most important of these at the moment is the Kassala sector, and British troops are already 20 miles east and south-west of that city, well inside Eritrea. The enemy withdrawal continues.

On the Sudan/Abyssinian border our patrols are very active, while in the Kenya sector continued offensive action by our mobile detachments has resulted in a number of gains and the inflicting of casualties on the enemy.

A further 4,000 Italians taken prisoner in the initial thrust into the Western Desert arrived at Bombay yesterday for internment.

ALBANIA OPERATION

THE IMPORTANT TOWN OF BERAT, BEHIND THE ITALIAN LINES IN THE SECTOR IN WHICH THE GREEKS ARE DRIVING ON TEPELINI, HAS BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED BY THE R.A.F. SAYS A CAIRO COMMUNIQUE.

Our planes dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on military concentrations and motor transport and on buildings east of the town.

GIFTS FOR MORE AIRCRAFT

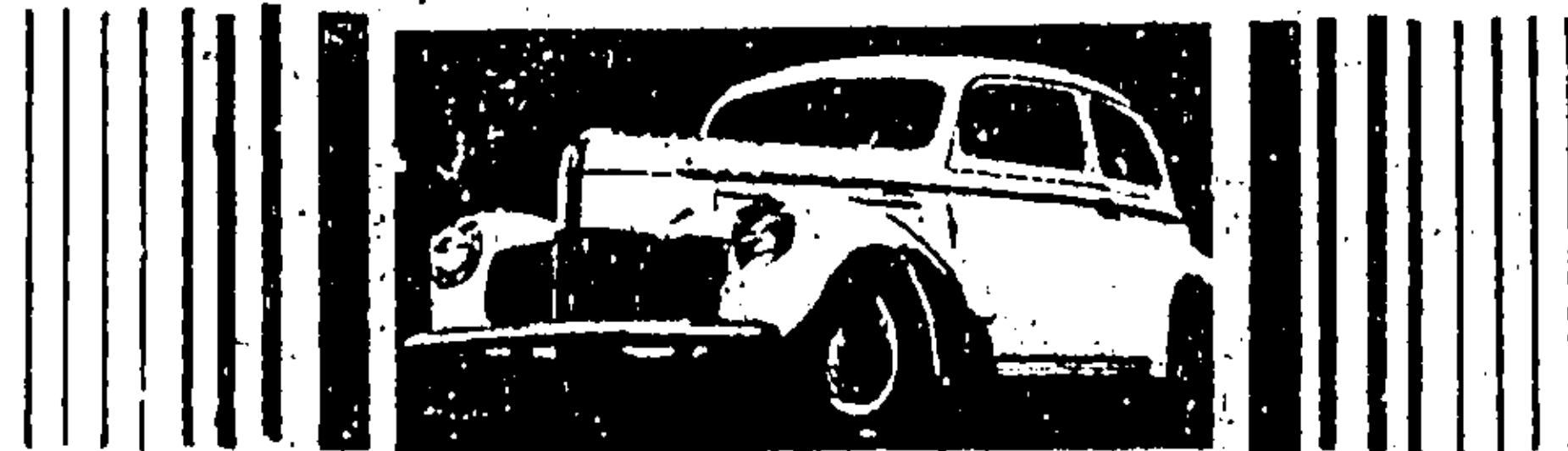
The State War Council of United Provinces, India, has resolved to send six lakhs—about £45,000—for the purchase of aircraft.

The "Times of Ceylon" has sent £6,000 to the Lord Mayor's air-raid distress relief fund and sent £120,000 for various war charities.

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EVENING

FRIDAY, 24th January, 1941, 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 25th January, 1941, 9.15 p.m.

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G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of Feb., 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Island Road, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
1	Rural Building Lot No. 441.	Island Road, near Stanley.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	As per sale plan	About 15,700	\$2,925

WARNING

Business Houses are hereby warned that all payments in connection with the 1941 edition of The Hong Kong Dollar Directory should be made at the Offices of the publishers, through the post or by chit book.

No one is authorised to visit offices and collect money on behalf of this publication.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of Feb., 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Castle Peak, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
2	Ping Shan Inland Lot No. 7.	Castle Peak	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	As per sale plan	About 54,450	\$2,723



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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements				Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
3	Ping Shan Inland Lot No. 8.	Castle Peak	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	As per sale plan	About 54,450	\$2,723

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed. — The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., Windsor House, Des Voeux Road, Central. Telephones:—20022 & 20011.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 11th. February, 1941, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st. December, 1940.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st. February to TUESDAY, 11th. February, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 21st January, 1941.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 21st Jan., 1941 commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the premises of The China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Sub-Station, Yaumati, 1st. Floor.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE On View from Monday, the 20th January, 1941.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 16th Jan., 1941.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, 22nd Jan., 1941 commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, No. 2, Connaught Road, Central. (2nd Floor)

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS (mostly China & Hong Kong) Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 17th Jan., 1941.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 23rd. January, 1941 commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, No. 35 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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On View from Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1941

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LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 20th January, 1941

BRIDGE NOTES

A BIDDING PROBLEM

By The Four Aces

"Please tell us how this should have been bid," writes C. R. U., of Kansas City, Mo. "We're sure both of us were wrong, but we don't know just what bids would right:

East, Dealer		Neither side vulnerable	
♠ A K J 8	♥ J 4	♦ A Q 7	♣ A Q 7 3
♠ 6 5 2	♥ 9 5	♦ 8 5 4	♣ J 9 8 5 4
The bidding:		West North	
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♣
1♥	1NT	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass	

"As you can see, three notrump is a cinch, but we could have made six spades. North claimed that South's failure to bid one spade over East's heart overcall convinced him that the South hand didn't contain a four-card spade suit. He therefore saw no point in mentioning the spades, but went right to game in notrump. "South demurred that his spade suit was a little too shabby to bid and that the diamonds were too short. One notrump, he felt, while not a good bid, was the best available. What's your verdict?"

As usual, in questions of this sort, both players were wrong. Most experts would bid two diamonds with the South hand, rather than one notrump; and some of them would bid the spades in spite of their weakness. We do not like South's choice of one notrump, but care even less for North's jump to three notrump. North's second bid should be two spades — unless he can be quite positive that his partner would surely have bid any four-card spade holding if he had held one. From there the road to Slam is easy. Probably South would raise to four spades, and then North might bid five diamonds, South



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five hearts, and North six spades.

Saturday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

♠ K W	♥ J 9	♦ A 10 9 8 3	♣ A 10 7 5
The bidding:			
Jacoby	Pass	Major	Schenken
1NT	(7)		

ANSWER: Pass. Your chance for a game is practically nil against the strong notrump opening bid; and there is no point in risking a sizeable penalty just to try for a partial score.

Score 100% for pass, 0 for any other bid.

Question No. 619

To-day you are Oswald Jacoby's partner and with neither side vulnerable, you hold.

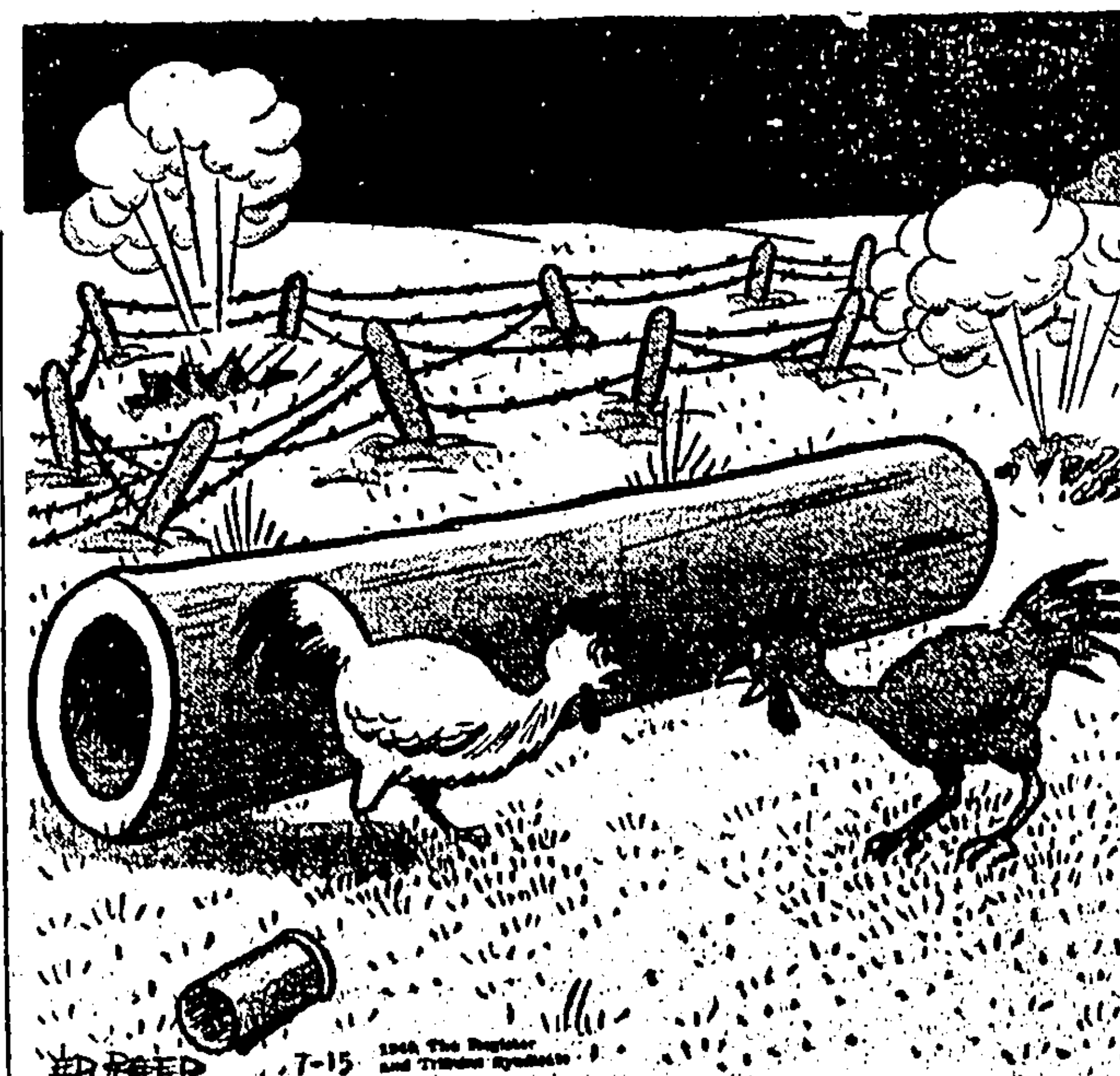
♠ A Q 8	♥ 10 5	♦ Q J 9 7 6	♣ K Q 4
The bidding:			
You	Schenken	Jacoby	Major
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
(7)			

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED



"I'm afraid to scratch for worms—the fields are mined!"

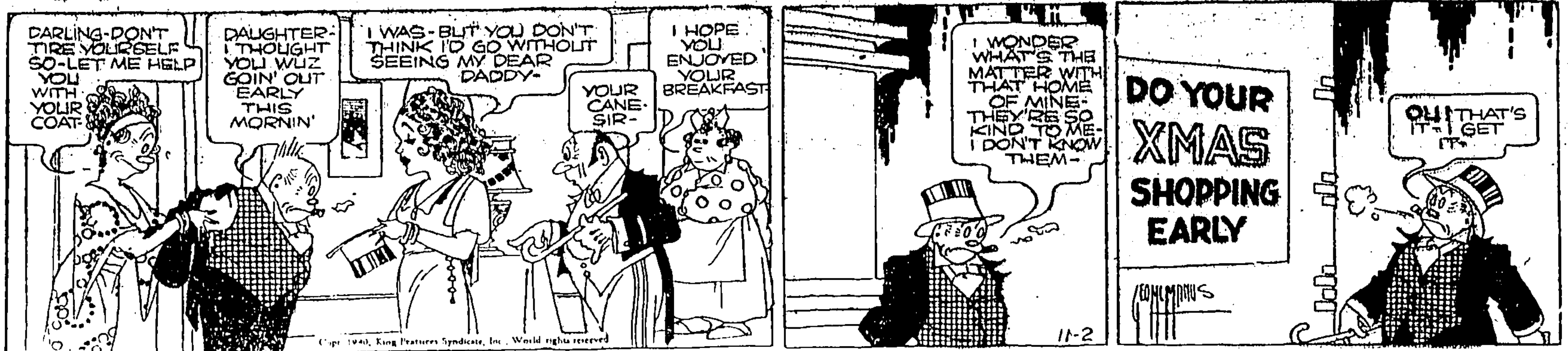
Here's Luck

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Bringing Up Father

By George MacManus



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Some Greek Dishes You Can Try

Napoleon said, "An army marches on its stomach." Let us see what the Greeks eat in their land, which was ancient before British roast beef and Irish stew were even thought of.

The food eaten in Greece is partly governed by religion, as the number of days on which no meat, eggs, and milk are eaten total 200 per annum. In some districts the peasants eat meat only once or twice a week; in others, only a few times a year. On feast days it is the custom to roast a whole lamb on the spit.

Of the meat eaten, mutton and veal have precedence, then comes chicken. Pork is eaten only during the winter months. Beef is hardly ever eaten by the Greeks, as they do not dream of killing an animal as useful as the ox. Oxen are killed only when they are too old for agricultural purposes, and by that time they are very lean and tough.

Pilaffs

Greek cooking for centuries has been influenced by Turkish cooking, and the Greek pilaffs (savory rice) are still very similar to those of Turkey.

Rice dishes are very popular, and many kinds of pilaffs are eaten. One of the favourite pilaffs is made by frying a cup of rice in a little butter or oil for eight minutes. Strong stock, salt, pepper, and chopped tomatoes are then gradually added to the rice, and it is simmered for about 25 minutes. When properly cooked, the rice should be just moist, and each grain should be detached. Often small pieces of mutton, previously browned, are mixed in with the rice 15 minutes before serving.

Ghofaria Plaki

The great national fish dish of Greece is ghofaria plaki, or baked fish. Mostly, bream or mullet is used for this dish. The filleted fish is placed in a baking dish with a little oil and water, two cloves of garlic, salt and pepper. Six finely chopped onions are

lightly fried in oil, also a few chopped tomatoes. These are added to the fish and baked in a moderate oven for about 30 minutes, until the fish is quite tender.

Arni Souvla And Kebato

Another favourite dish, undoubtedly of Turkish origin, is arni souvla, or meat on skewers. Small cubes of lamb or mutton, seasoned with salt, pepper, and bay leaves, are threaded on skewers and grilled till well browned on an open fire.

A national dish of Arcadia is kebato, which consists of small pieces of liver grilled on a skewer of thyme wood.

Invariably salad is eaten with these grilled meats. It is made of shredded raw cabbage, beet-root, haricot beans, black olives, and capers. A dressing made of four tablespoons of vinegar, three of oil, a little salt, pepper, and mustard is poured over the salad.

Yahourt

Butter is seldom used, being replaced by olive oil, which is cheap and plentiful. Milk products, except cheese, are eaten

only by the wealthier class. Goat's milk is most often consumed, either fresh or curdled (yahourt). The peasants eat fresh and dried vegetables made into a thick soup; cheese—mostly home-made cottage cheese; and the roes of salted fish, especially from herrings and sardines. When available, they eat fresh fish.

Breakfast consists of coffee and a crescent roll, like the French petit déjeuner, and the solid meals are eaten at midday and in the evening.

The Greek people are very fond of sweets, pastries, and cakes. One of their favourite sweets is baklava—a paste made of almonds, honey, and spices.

Coffee is the national beverage, and is served in tiny cups. A glass of water is always served with the cup of coffee.

Avgholemono

A typical Greek soup is avgholemono, or lemon soup. It consists of a good chicken or beef stock, thickened with a little rice, which is cooked in the soup. Just before serving, the yolks of two eggs, diluted with a little of the warm stock and the juice of one and a half lemons, are stirred into the soup. Croutons are served with the soup.

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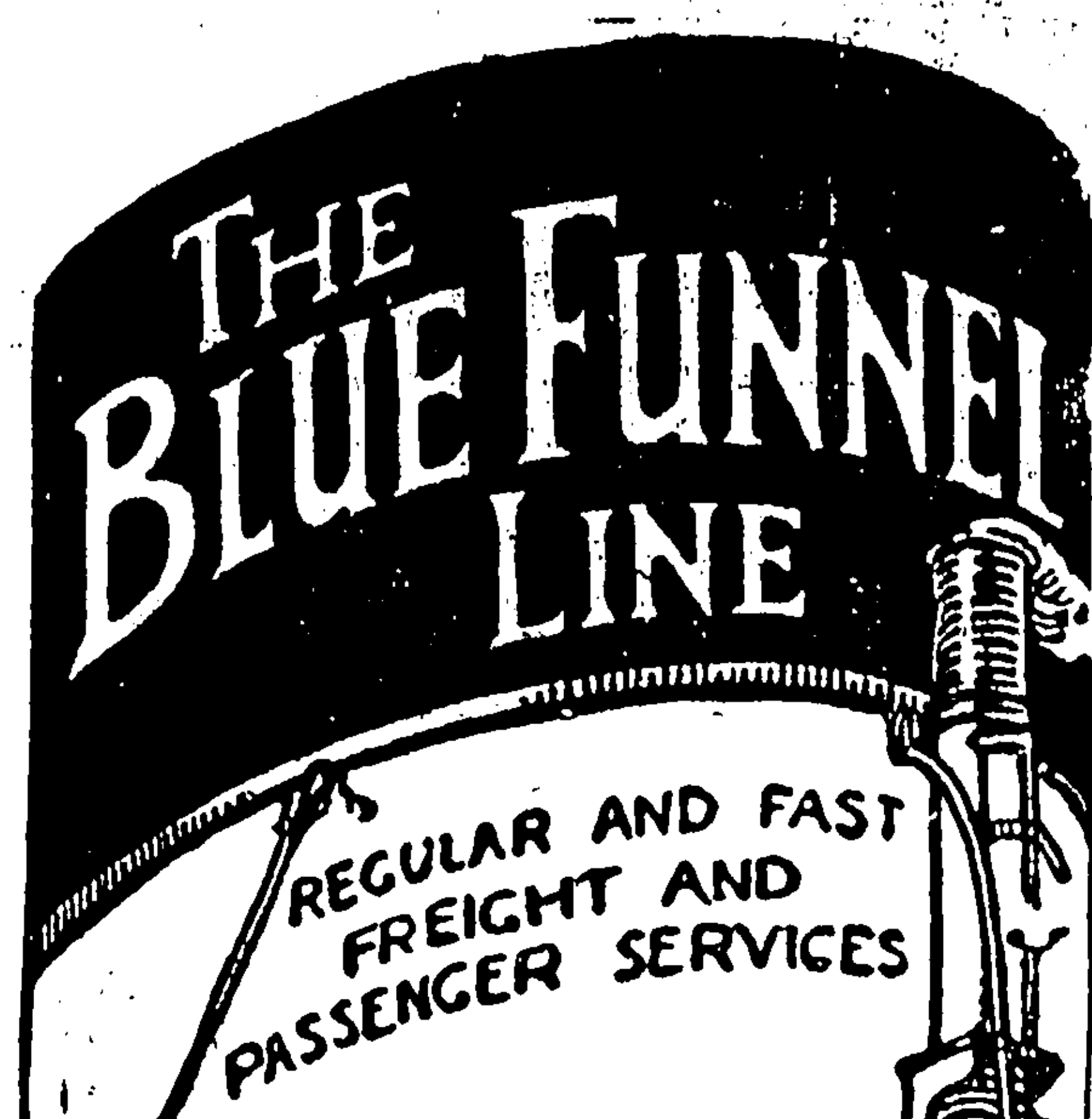
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WEDNESDAY

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 15th January.
Canton

THURSDAY

Australia and Manila.
Sandakan

FRIDAY

Java and Manila.

SATURDAY

United Kingdom and Straits.
Swatow
Calcutta and Straits

TUESDAY

Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 21st January.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai
(San Francisco date, 10th January).

FOR DATE & TIME

OUTWARD MAILS

TUESDAY

Hatphong	3.30 p.m.
Manila, Madang, Salamaua, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney	
Parcels	4.00 p.m.
Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Parcels	4.00 p.m.
Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	7.00 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta.	
Parcels	5.00 p.m.
Letters	7.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan-American Airways and Trans-Atlantic Services."

Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	7.00 p.m.
Canton	7.00 p.m.

THURSDAY

Straits and Rangoon 12.30 p.m.
Air Mail by Sea to Singapore to connect with the "British Overseas Airways".

Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Reg.	5.00 p.m.
Ord.	6.00 p.m.
Straits	7.00 p.m.

FRIDAY

Air Mail by Air to Rangoon to connect with the "British Overseas Airways".

Reg.	4.00 p.m.
Ord.	4.30 p.m.
G.P.O.	
Reg.	4.00 p.m.
Ord.	4.30 p.m.

• Superscribed Correspondence Only.

RADIO

12.15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 p.m.—Dance Favourites of Not-So-Long-Ago.

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 p.m.—Variety with The Mills Brothers, Hildegard and The Western Brothers.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 p.m.—Mozart—Symphony No. 41 in C Major ("Jupiter").

2.15 p.m.—Close down.

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 p.m.—A Programme of Folk Music.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—Questions of the Hour.

7.30 p.m.—Portuguese Programme.

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 p.m.—This week's programmes.

8.08 p.m.—Mendelssohn—Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.

8.38 p.m.—Songs by Tito Schipa (Tenor).

8.43 p.m.—Bliss—The Fair Maid of Perth Suite, Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News & News Commentary.

9.30 p.m.—London Relay—Talk: "Scots Abroad".

9.45 p.m.—Harry Roy's stage show. Harry Roy & His Orchestra (Recorded at the actual performance at The Garrick Theatre, Southport).

10.00 p.m.—An Hour of Dance Music.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.

THE CHINA MAIL, JANUARY 21, 1941

11, SAVED 3 FROM FIRE IN SHELTER

HEARING SCREAMS from the garden, eleven-year-old Philip Anslow, of Beech Road, North, Stour Bridge, rushed out to find the air raid shelter on fire.

He dashed in and brought out his eleven-month-old brother Michael, and laid him on the grass. Then he went in again through the flames and smoke, brought out his sister Jennifer, Michael's twin, and handed her to his mother who had run into the garden.

By this time the shelter was like a furnace, and Phillip refused to let his mother get near it.

Calmly walking through the flames for the third time, suffering agony from burns, he brought out his four- and a-half-year-old brother David to safety.

Philip and David are now in the same ward in a Stourbridge hospital suffering from burns. Michael and Jennifer were unhurt.

"The three children were sleeping in the shelter in case of a raid," Mrs. Anslow said. "I think the candle must have fallen over and set light to the celluloid on the baby's gas mask."

"Phillip certainly saved their lives. He was so quick in getting into the shelter that my older boy, Geoffrey, dashing out of the house, and not realising the children were all safe, went into the fire and found the shelter empty."

I have eight children and I train them all to help me. It was while Phillip was at the sink washing up that he heard the screams from the shelter.

"He didn't wait to call anybody but rushed out and rescued them all on his own. But he says little about it."

In a letter he has written me from the hospital, his one thought is for the twins."

The hospital stated that Philip is much better and that David is improving.

NIGHT IN A BOMBED HOSPITAL

Caught by the sirens in a part of London from which I could not get home, I spent the night as a guest in a hospital. Because of the atmosphere of calm and unobtrusive efficiency, it was one of the quietest nights I have had since the intensive bombing of London began.

Not so for the hospital staff, however. I slept soundly through many hours of heavy gunfire. One of the medical staff told me afterwards that incendiary bombs had been dropped "all over the place."

Doctors, nurses and the rest of the staff had been working for three hours treating casualties before the incendiary bombs began to fall. These were dealt with so efficiently that neither I nor the patients knew anything about them.

The engineer and a staff of porters went round putting them out. One which fell through the roof of a disused ward on the first floor was extinguished by two of the sisters with sand.

A family of seven who had been buried under debris for four hours were brought to the hospital during the night. I was told that the two youngest—George and Robert, aged ten and eight—quarrelled and fought each other almost continually in their basement prison. "They quarrelled like Kilkenny cats," said one of their sisters.

They were the last to be rescued and they continued their fight in the ambulance on the way to hospital.

It was most reassuring to see the ward where the casualties were housed in the morning. Two coal fires were burning, giving an air of comfort, and the pink blankets made the whole room look gay. Sisters and nurses went cheerfully about their tasks and there was a constant stream of relatives, who came in the most informal manner.

One of the casualties was a young policeman with a burn on his foot. He told me that while trying to put out a fire bomb that fell on the police station one of his boots was set alight and in pulling it off one of his hands was burned. Though he must have suffered intense pain he was wonderfully cheerful.

STRANGLED GIRL—POLICE CORDON

Police cars formed a moving cordon round the area in which fifteen-year-old Mary Hagan, of Waterloo, Liverpool, was found strangled in a road blockhouse.

It is thought that a soldier with an East Lancashire accent might be able to give some information, and the military police in the district have been invited to co-operate. They are questioning all soldiers in the local barracks who had outside passes.

One soldier who was seen near the blockhouse on several occasions during the past week, is described as being between twenty-five and thirty, with a rather sallow complexion. He wore battle dress, and people who had seen him described him as being rather untidy.

The inquest on the girl was formally opened and adjourned for a month.

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PARTY OF 40 WOMEN AND A MAN

One man only is permitted to attend a women's party held every Tuesday night in Carlisle—and that's only because he plays the accordion.

Mr. Jock Cairns, an ex-Service man, whose wife attends, too, leads the singing at a weekly supper of wives and mothers who have men serving with the Forces. They are good neighbours in Finn Street, Carlisle, and this party is held to provide comforts for their men folk.

From nearly every house a man has gone to the war. Mrs. Stevenson has four sons serving.

The weekly rendezvous is the home of Mrs. Robinson, a widow with a son, of eighteen, who through Dunkirk and is now overseas.

She clears her furniture into the garden to make room for forty women, who sit down at trestle tables in her sitting-room. They have hot pies and peas, pickled beetroot, white and brown bread with fresh butter, biscuits and tea.

"Each woman pays a shilling for supper," Mrs. Robinson said. "The food is given or bought and some of us contribute part of our rations. My family have eaten margarine so that there should be fresh butter at the party."

Mrs. Robinson cooks, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Cairns are the waitresses, and Mrs. Stamper and Mrs. Allen the treasurers.

"There are never any quarrels in Finn Avenue," Mrs. Stamper told the press. "Everyone is helpful. We send money gifts to our men because, instead of cigarettes, some prefer a pint of beer—and it's so expensive these days."

BUSINESS SLOW ON STOCK MARKET

Business was slow yesterday on the London stock exchange, with price movements irregular.

Tea shares, however, continued to meet with good buying and building shares and heavy industrials were supported. On the other hand, some recent popular industrials met with profit-taking. "Twin-eagles" were the best feature while the oil market was quiet.

Diamond shares were firm on good American demand for gem stones but Kaffirs were dullish. Wall street was steady. — Reuter.

YACHTING RESULTS

The third ladies' championship series of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club held over 7.1 miles yesterday resulted:

Artemis	10.22.11	8	1
(Mrs. J. E. Potter)			
Maureen	10.23.21	6	2
(Mrs. W. Whittaker)			
True Blue	10.23.56	4	3
(Miss H. Wilson)			
Redbank	10.28.36	2	4
(Miss P. F. Pritchard)			

CORINTHIAN SERIES
The second Corinthian cruise series of the Club held on Sunday over 24 miles resulted:

Donna	10.26.34	10.01.12	12	1
(E. Cock)				
Norena	10.13.06	10.13.06	10	2
(P. C. M. Sedgwick)				
Evolene	10.50.03	10.13.34	8	3
(R. J. Minniti)				
Yehonala	10.52.1	10.53.53	6	4
(G. W. Bateman)				
Typhoon	22.24.58	10.49.52	5	5
(D. Campbell)				

Greenlaur, Tern and Sat Long did not finish.

HUSBAND KILLED—TOLD ON BIRTHDAY

Only ten days after he had been awarded the D.F.C., Acting Flight-Lieutenant John Terence Webster has been killed in action.

The news reached his wife on her birthday.

Now the D.F.C. will become a proud possession to be treasured for her two-year-old son.

It was awarded to Flight-Lieutenant Webster for bringing down seven enemy planes himself and assisting in the destruction of two others.

Mr. Webster was married in October, 1937, and her husband was promoted to acting flight lieutenant the day before war broke out.

After months of travelling round camps with him since the war she took a little house at Caterick only three weeks ago.

She has two brothers in the Air Force.

LOCAL SHARES

H.K. GOVT. LOANS
3½% Loan (1934) 92¼ sa.

BANKS
Hong Kong Bank \$1395 b., \$1410 s.

Bank of East Asia \$76 b.

INSURANCES
Canton Ins. \$210 b.

Union Ins. \$405 b.

H.K. Fire Ins. \$165 b.

JOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.

H.K. and K. Wharves \$96 b.

H.K. Docks (Old) \$18½ b., \$18½/55 sa.

Providents \$5.70 b., \$5.80 s., \$5¾/70 sa.

LANDS, HOTEL & BLDGS.

H.K. and S. Hotels \$3.55 b.

PUBLIC UTILITIES
H.K. Tramways \$18.40/45 sa.

Star Ferries \$63 b., \$64 s., \$63½ sa.

China Lights (Ex. Rts.) \$6.30 b.

China Lights (Rights) .95 b., .97½ sa.

H.K. Electrics (Old) \$40½ b., 40¾/41 sa.

H.K. Electrics (New) \$40¼ b.

Telephones (Old) \$25¼ b., \$25½ sa.

INDUSTRIALS

Cements \$18.10 s., \$18.10/18 sa.

H.K. Ropes \$8.35 s., \$8¾ sa.

STORES, & C.

Watsons \$10.90 b., \$11.10 s., \$11.05 sa.

MISCELLANEOUS

Entertainments \$7 b.

Constructions (Old) \$1.60 b.

Vibro Piling \$7.70 s.

LAST DAY'S SALES

10,000 H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan @ 92¼

2 H.K. Banks @ \$1405

200 Docks (Old) @ \$18½

1,000 Providents @ \$5¾

1,100 Providents @ \$5.70

200 Trams @ \$18.40

200 Trams @ \$18.45

111 Lights X. Rts. @ \$6.30

587 Lights Rts. @ 97½ cts.

500 Cements @ \$18.10

300 Cements @ \$18

500 Watsons @ \$11.05

200 Star Ferries @ \$63½

300 Electrics (Old) @ \$40¾

100 Electrics (Old) @ \$41

1,600 Ropes @ \$8¾

WEATHER REPORT

The Royal Observatory reports that the anticyclone has decreased considerably in intensity and moved eastward; pressure in highest over the Yellow Sea and is relatively low over Indo-China. The depression continues to move north-eastward and is situated in the vicinity of Hokkaido.

G.M. FOR HEROISM BY NURSE

Heroism of a junior nurse, Miss Violet Eleanor Reid, during an enemy air raid has earned her the George Medal.

She is one of fifteen civil defence workers similarly honoured. They include two firemen, ten policemen—nine of them in the Metropolitan Police—and two railwaymen.

Miss Reid is employed at an asylum. During the raid five explosive bombs were dropped in the grounds.

One bomb hit the edge of the roof of the kitchen of the female block in which eighty-two mental patients were housed. The explosion caused six casualties.

In spite of wounds, loss of blood and deafness caused by the explosion, Nurse Reid attended the patients and an injured colleague.

She carried her colleague upstairs and attended her until a doctor arrived. She then returned and looked after the patients.

Saved "Suicide Men"

By her cool and cheerful conduct she prevented the confusion among the mental patients from developing into what might have become a panic.

Joseph James Harper, fire brigade station officer, rescued two members of a bomb disposal section who were trapped in a crater while attempting to dig out an unexploded bomb.

The two men had been lowered into the crater and were overcome by gas in the cavity below.

Superintendent Thomas Bruce, of the Fire Brigade, displayed exceptional courage when an enemy bombing aeroplane crashed destroying shop and dwelling houses.

Rescued Amid Flames

Three persons were trapped in a wrecked surface shelter which caught fire.

Superintendent Bruce and other volunteers succeeded in moving heavy concrete slabs and other debris from the shelter and rescuing the inmates.

An ammunition train of fifty wagons, standing on a single line railway, was hit by an explosive bomb during an air raid.

George Frederick Keen, sub ganger, and George Henry Leach, of the Southern Railway Company, collected a working party to remove the wagons to a place of safety. It took two hours to move the wagons, and during that time the burning vehicles were exploding and debris was shooting in all directions.

Mr. Tom Breaks, Deputy-Chief Inspector of the Home Office Fire Brigades Division, has been awarded the O. B. E.

Indifferent to the crash of falling bombs and ignoring murderous machine-gun fire, he calmly carried on directing operations of men fighting a large fire during an air raid.

When water had to be relayed from a point far from the fire he risked his life to see that the work was done.

MISS WILKINSON BOMBED

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, escaped unhurt when a house in London where she was staying was damaged.

Miss Wilkinson's secretary stated that though she was shaken up by her experience Miss Wilkinson was making light of it.

TWIN BOYS FOR ACE'S WIDOW

Twin boys have been born to the wife of a young Canadian airman who was killed in an air fight in the defence of London a few weeks ago. She was the first British girl to wed a Canadian airman in the present war.

He was Pilot Officer Alec Albert Gray Trueman, aged twenty-seven who gave up his medical studies in Canada to take a short service flying commission in the R.A.F. two years ago.

A year ago the red-headed broad-shouldered Canadian was introduced to Ethel Mary Lord, a charming twenty-seven-year-old Lincolnshire girl at a dance. Soon they were in love, and in January, after a brief engagement, they were married.

Nine months later, Mrs. Trueman received the news that her husband had been killed.

Names have already been chosen for the twins. One will be called Michael George, like their grandfather, and the other will receive his father's name, Alec Albert.

Meantime, grandfather Lord is determined that the babies shall have a fair start in life. He is hoping that they will study medicine and become doctors.

Pilot Officer Trueman's father is a doctor in Canada.

Mrs. Trueman is herself a twin. Her sister, Miss Hilda Margaret Lord, a governess, is already looking forward to the time when she can devote her attention to the fatherless babies.

When Mrs. Trueman and the twins leave the nursing home they will stay with Mrs. Trueman's parents in Boultham Park Road, Lincoln.

ROOF-SPOTTING TO BE IMPROVED

Roof-spotters who signal air raid "danger imminent" to factory or office workers below are soon to be linked up with the Observer Corps.

This will give the spotter a better chance of giving warning in time.

Details of the scheme are still being worked out.

Since the outbreak of war the Observer Corps have been at work—detecting enemy planes, plotting their movements and passing on their data to the R.A.F.

The Government's link-up policy was revealed to a conference of industrialists, labour leaders and workers at Derby.

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Army Hockey Team For T.T.

By "Squaddy"

MIDDLESEX Regiment have several good sportsman in their midst who have represented the Army or their battalion during the past seven years or so at some sport or other.

Sgt. Freshwater, a good all round sportsman has represented his battalion or Company in the following sporting events: Football; Rugby; Hockey; Cricket; Athletics; Boxing; Swimming; Water Polo; and Pass-ball.

He has played football for the battalion since 1934, and was a member of the Middlesex Football eleven who were beaten by the Royal Scots Fusiliers in the Final of the all Egypt Army Football Cup at Moascar in 1935-36 football season by the only goal of the match.

He was also a member of "A" Company when they won the British troops in Egypt Small Football competition two seasons in succession in 1933-34 and 1934-35. He has represented the Army at Football during the past five years, and played in several different positions.

His original position was right half until this season when he was called upon to fill the berth at right back for the battalion, in which he has displayed good form and recognition.

He was a playing member of the Colony team which toured Manila in 1939. This year he has represented England against Portugal in the International series, the Rest against the Chinese and has been selected to represent the Army against the Chinese in the Kotewall Cup match on the 27th January.

He was in the Battalion seven-a-side Rugby team which were beaten in the Semi-Final in the Singapore Tournament 1936-37.

L/CPL BRIGHT, who has represented the battalion at football since 1936 is an excellent footballer and plays a good hard game at centre-half which has won him recognition for the Colony and the Army in Hong Kong.

He is a good hockey player and plays centre-forward for the Battalion. He was selected to play in the Army trial held at Sookunpoo last Friday. He is very fast and has good ball control, and on many occasions has lead his side to victory.

During the last two years he has come on very well at cricket, and is capable of making a good score.

He was a member of "H.Q." Company Football team which this season won the Area Small Units Football Competition.

PTE. SHEEHAN has an excellent record for Football in the Colony and has represented his battalion since 1936.

His original position was left back, but during the earlier part of the season he was playing in the forward line, but now he has gone back to his old position.

He has represented the Army at football during the last three years in Hong Kong and was looked upon as one of the best backs the Army had seen in the Colony for a long period.

He played for Hong Kong against Manila in Manila at full back and centre-half.

He also was a member of "H.Q." Company Small Units Football team, who were winners of the Small Units football competition this season.

He is a fine athlete, and has represented the battalion at high jumping, and hurdles for the last four years.

He plays hockey for the battalion, and is a fine inside left.

He was selected to play in the Army trial at Sookunpoo last Friday, and played a fine game.

ROYAL Army Service Corps, who defeated the Middlesex in the Junior Shield on Saturday at Sookunpoo

Association deservedly earned their victory, after being led three goals to

one at the interval. Full time the score was three goals all, and after extra time had been played the Corps piled on three more goals to make the final score six goals to three.

This took them into the First Round proper.

Engineers have also gone into the next round by beating Kowloon by six clear goals. These two teams should do very well in this competition. If they can avoid meeting each other until the Final it would be a very interesting match to watch.

SAPPER FOX of the Engineers and Pte. Jennings of the Middlesex are both fighting it out to take the lead for goal scoring in the football leagues. Both players have scored 26 goals each and are leading by eight goals from their nearest rivals.

FOLLOWING have been selected to represent the Army (British Ranks) against the Hong Kong Hockey Club to-day at Sookunpoo

Hockey L/C. Dove (Signals); Bdr. Anderson (R.A.); Cpl. Neve (R. Scots); Capt. Skipwith (R.A.); Sgt. Croston (R.E.); L/Sgt. Waldron (Mx.); Lieut. Clague (R.A.); Gnr. Marshall (R.A.); Cpl. Hitchcock (R. Scot); Spr. Shaw (R.E.); Sgt. Romberg (R.E.).

Umpire:—Cpl. Hodge (Signals). This is the first Army (British Ranks) hockey match to be held this season. This is a strong team and should be able to beat Club who have one of their strongest teams out to-day for this match.

PTE. NOBLE, of Middlesex Regiment is in strict training for the Command Individual Opens which take place on the 13th March. Last year he was beaten by

Pte. Corrigan of the Royal Scots, who is now the holder of the Garrison Feather Weight belt and also Royal Scots holder of this weight.

This year Pte. Noble is in much better trim than he has been for the past seasons and should be able to win his belt if he fights as well as he is doing at the present moment.

TO-DAY at Sookunpoo the Royal Engineers and the Royal Scots meeting the Final of the Small Units Rugby competition, kick off 3.00 p.m.

Rugby Royal Scots have a good team and should be able to win this event although Sappers should be able to extend them. Both have one or two excellent players, but the Royal Scots have a better combining fifteen.

FERRIER'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICAN GOLF

THERE IS NO DOUBT that any leading Australian player, either amateur or professional, can learn a great deal by playing in the United States, writes J. Ferrier, in a Sydney journal.

Before I started on my present trip I felt that my golfing education would be improved, but I did not realise how much it was going to assist me.

By watching and studying the best professionals during their play on every possible type of course and greens I have learnt many points which have aided me in simplifying my own game.

Different Conditions

Conditions here are so different that a season's play gives the experience of five years' play at home. Henry Cotton has frequently made the statement that his tour of the United States several years ago, when he was a young player, gave him a tremendous lift along the road to success.

Golfers unconsciously copy from each other. One can see the leading players for ever watching each other in play and practice in an endeavour to pick up a

GRAPHIC GOLF



THE RIGHT GROOVE

By BEST BALL

Tommy Armour had the ability to keep his right elbow tucked in quite close to his right side to a noticeable degree. Bobby Jones was another who advised this factor as one of the cardinal virtues of good play. In the above illustration for instance the Atlantan affords an excellent example of this fundamental, his right elbow hovering against his side as he reaches the half way mark of a complete body turn.

The reasons for keeping the right elbow near the body are obvious. It encourages a swing straight back from the ball, the hands in close to the body thus preventing any tendency to let the clubhead stray outside the imaginary path from the ball to the hole. This may not seem important but as the downswing approximates the path of the backswing it can be important at impact. For the swing which comes onto the ball from outside the line of flight can cause a considerable slice. With the elbow in close the chances of this happening are reduced to a minimum.

NEXT ARTICLE:— Sand Trap Tips.

Navy's Rugby Team

The following will represent Navy in a rugby match against Middlesex at 4.15 p.m. to-day at Causeway Bay:

P. O. Cough; Sub.-Lt. Kennedy (Capt.); P. O. Wilson, Cadet Lambie, L. A. C. Gracie; Sub.-Lt. Smith, A. B. Gallacher; Sub.-Lt. Dodson, S. B. A. Baggs, S. B. A. Flynn; A. B. Grangle, Cadet Thornhill; L. S. A. Palmer, Sub.-Lt. Richards, P. O. Baugh, Reserves, F. L. Wright, L.S.B.A. Add's, S'g Lovelock, Yeo, Sig. Mitchell, Tel. Porter, S. B. A. Deegan.

BIG SCORES BY WEST, RICHARDSON

Half-centuries by Richardson and West were the feature of a friendly cricket match played at King's Park on Sunday, between Royal Air Force and H.M.S. Tamar.

Tamar won by four wickets. Batting first, R.A.F. lost their first wicket for only 17 runs but then ensued a fine partnership between Goodwin and Richardson which realised 87 runs. With their score at 119 for 5, the Airmen declared.

Tamar were given a good start by West and Whiteside, who put on 75 for the first wicket in 45 minutes, but thereafter they found run-getting difficult but Boyes stayed in until the R.A.F. total had been passed with four wickets in hand.

R.A.F.				
Goodwin, c Snell, b Horgan	39			
Callaghan, hit wkt, b West	5			
West, Richardson, c Boyes, b				
Smith, b Horgan	51			
Palmer, not out	6			
Hawkins, c Whiteside, b Horgan	0			
Abbas, not out	2			
Extras (W6, B1, LB4)	11			

Total (for 5 wkt. dec.) 119

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	9	0	23	2
Horgan	10	0	23	3
Brown	6	0	23	0
Boyes	3	0	16	0
Whiteside	4	0	20	0

H.M.S. TAMAR

C.P.O. West, c Paling, b				
Henley	64			
Whiteside, run out	25			
West, c Abbas, b Henley	0			
Brown, c Henley, b Hawkins	6			
Horgan, hit wkt, b Hawkins	14			
Boyes, not out	12			
Hopkins, hit wkt, b Henley	7			
Snell, c Abbas, b Henley	1			
Sharp, b Henley	4			
Extras (B2, LB2)	4			

Total (for 8 wkt.) 127
Wilson and Jones did not bat.

Bowling Analysis				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hawkins	13	0	51	2
Smith	3	0	26	0
Stimson	3	0	18	0
Henley	7	1	28	5

CHESS RESULTS

The Senior and Junior Tournaments of the Kowloon Chess Club are rapidly approaching conclusion. Colony Open Championship and Open Junior Championship will start soon.

The Senior Open Tournament will commence on February 4 with six players competing and should be completed by the end of March. The competitors will be E. Zimmern (runner-up last year), C. M. Sequeira, D. E. de Carvalho, K. Weiss, G. S. Coxhead and L. Karpovich.

The Junior Open Tournament has so far attracted seven players but more entries are expected.

In the case of a large number of entries, the Tournament will be a single round affair. Mr. A. Kurrik, care of the Government Analysts Department, is receiving the entries.

The following are the latest Kowloon Chess Club Tournament standings:—

SENIOR "A"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
C. M. Sequeira	7	4	3	0
G. S. Coxhead	7	4	2	1
L. Karpovich	8	4	1	3
K. Weiss	6	2	0	2
H. A. Samuel	6	0	0	0

SENIOR "B"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
D. E. de Carvalho	9	7	1	1
K. M. A. Barnett	8	5	0	3
A. Y. Birukoff	9	5	0	4
B. D. Evans	8	2	2	4
M. W. Olsuff	7	2	1	4
Wm. Lee	8	2	0	2

JUNIOR "A"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
J. Grefalda	9	6	0	3
A. C. Poupard	9	6	0	3
V. V. Kolatchoff	10	5	1	4
F. A. Fabel	8	5	0	3
A. C. Mitchell	10	3	0	7
Th. Laufer	10	2	1	7

JUNIOR "B"				
	P.	W.	D.	L.
A. Benjamin	10	7	2	1
J. H. Almeida	10	6	1	3
S. Benjamin	9	5	2	2
D. Drake	9	5	0	4
C. Lee	9	1	0	8
J. Walther	7	0	1	6

WEEK-END SOCCER PROGRAMME

Following are the football fixtures for the week-end:

SATURDAY	
First Division	
Police	v. Sing Tao
(Boundary Street, 4 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v. St. Joseph's
(Kowloon, 4 p.m.)	
Club	v. Royal Scots
(Caroline Hill, 4 p.m.)	
Second Division	
Service Corps	v. Middlesex
(Sookunpoo, 4 p.m.)	
Kit Chee	v. Royal Scots
(Caroline Hill, 2.30 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v. Ordnance
(Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.)	
Engineers	v. South China
(Sookunpoo, 4 p.m.)	
Sing Tao	v. Navy
(St. Joseph's, 4 p.m.)	
Club	v. Police
(Military, 4 p.m.)	
Third Division	
International	v. 35th R.A.
(St. Joseph's, 2.30 p.m.)	
Engineers	v. A.S.A.
(Military, 2.30 p.m.)	

SUNDAY	
Lal Wah Cup Semi-Final	
Navy	v. Civilians
(Kowloon, 3.30 p.m.)	
MONDAY	
Lal Wah Cup Semi-Final	
Chinese	v. Army
Third Division	
A.S.A.	v. 24th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4 p.m.)	
First Division	
Club	v. Eastern
(Club, 11.00 a.m.)	
(Navy ground, 3.30 p.m.)	

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23	
Kotewall Cup	
Navy	v. Chinese
(Sookunpoo, 3.30 p.m.)	
Second Division	
Club	v. Service Corps
(Club, 4 p.m.)	
Kowloon	v. Kit Chee
(Chatham Road, 2.30 p.m.)	
Sing Tao	v. South China
(Caroline Hill, 2.30 p.m.)	
Third Division	
Air Force	v. 35th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4 p.m.)	
Shell	v. Signals
(Club, 2.30 p.m.)	

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23	
Second Division	
Royal Scots	v. Engineers
(Sookunpoo, 2.30 p.m.)	
Third Division	
Medicals	v. Engineers
(Military, 4 p.m.)	

MACAO BEAT POLICE AT FOOTBALL

Hong Kong Football Association will have to field a very strong team in the forthcoming Interport against Macao, who have done very well against Sing Tao, Eastern and South China recently and who, on Saturday last, defeated Hong Kong Police football team by 6 to 1 in a friendly football match.

Police were without the services of Moss, who was unable to make the trip owing to duty, and Gough, who was on the injured list.

The Combined Macao team played good soccer and deserved the victory, although the visitors found the ground strange, owing to size. Macao scored two goals in the first period and added another four on the resumption, while Police netted their only goal in the second half through a penalty kick, taken by Ferrier.

C.S.C.C. TEAMS

Following were represent the Civil Service C.C. cricket teams on Saturday's League matches are:

CRICKET MATCH CANCELLED

It is announced that the cricket match between the Hong Kong Volunteers and the Police, arranged for Sunday next, January 26, has been cancelled.

Snooker At Y.M.C.A.

At European Y.M.C.A. to-night at 8 p.m. A. P. Pereira, Club de Recreio champion, and Cpl. J. H. Harvey, R.A.M.C. Army snooker champion will meet in an exhibition snooker match.

GROWTH OF H.K. HOCKEY TRACED BY FORMER PLAYER

Considerable Activity At Beginning Of The Century

Reminiscences Of Early Games

WITH THE CENTENARY of the Colony now holding public interest, the appended article on the history of hockey in Hong Kong, written by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, then President of the Association, in the handbook of 1934/35, will not come amiss.

It is likely that many will remember the article but for the benefit of those who have not seen it, it is well worth reproduction.

The history of Hockey in this Colony has yet to be written in detail and the few notes that follow are only intended to give a general survey of the past so far as enquiries from others and my own recollections go. There will, no doubt, be many inaccuracies or gaps, and it is much to be hoped that some enterprising compiler will be encouraged to take up the question seriously and produce us a real history of Hockey in Hong Kong.

It has proved impossible to fix the date of the first hockey game played here with any accuracy, but I doubt if it took place before the beginning of the present century. The first firm ground is gained in the following note, for which I have to thank Mr. L. N. Murphy:—

"There was plenty of hockey in Hong Kong from 1902-1907 although we had no cups or Leagues or Umpires' Associations. There were no Chinese or Portuguese teams but there was no shortage of matches as there was a large fleet here in those days—five battleships and five First Class Cruisers, not to mention all the smaller ships—and the Army.

Early Grounds

The Club ground was at right angles to the present Rugger Ground and wasn't too bad in spite of a couple of foot-paths across it, and bits of grass and the like. We also used to play on the Army ground at Kowloon, i.e., the Barrack Square on Nathan Road which now appears to be covered with stables. There wasn't much grass on the Happy Valley ground and none at all at Kowloon, which, though it was hard on one's knees if one came down, made it a very fast game indeed.

The best match of the year was, I think, when we used to go up to Shamen, who used to put up a good team and the best of good cheer. The Club had a very good team most of the time—the outstanding players being R.F.C. Master, H. G. Bailey, A. B. Ogle (R.E.), Joey Hooper, T. M. Knott, L. G. Bird and L. N. Murphy (Captain).

Of the Naval teams I remember those of the "Ocean," "Blenheim," "Albion" and "Crecey" the best; while the Gunners were always good, and the 10th Bombay Infantry (later known as the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, and now I know not what) were very good, as were the 93rd Burma, who, I believe, won the Indian Army Championship shortly after leaving Hong Kong."

Going Strong In 1908

After 1907, I learn from other sources, that the game was still going strong in 1908, when my informant went out to the New Territories, and that ladies sometimes turned out for mixed games. But it is certain that the interest slackened somewhere between 1909 and 1911. I myself came to the Colony at the end of the latter year and played both Rugger and Cricket at the Valley in the seasons 1911-12 and 1912-13. I never recollect having seen a hockey match in progress but I distinctly recollect being shown a cement goal-post socket, just where Mr. Murphy states that ground was situated, and being told—"That is where they used to play hockey." I think it can be confidently stated that very little hockey was played between 1907 and 1915, except perhaps the competition for the Marnak Service Hockey. And I am doubt-

ful of this, except for games which may have been played on a Services' pitch inside the Race Course.

I feel pretty sure that the first step in the revival of Hockey was taken in 1915. In those dark days of War, the ordinary Civilian's life was bound up with the Hong Kong Volunteers and his sporting activities to some extent were diverted into Service lines. My hazy recollection is that there was a thing called the Military Hockey League. This, as I have noticed, suggests that Hockey had been fairly continuous in the Army, but I can obtain no data on this. Suffice it to say that the League was revived (if it was not continued) and the Volunteers entered two teams, one from the Scouts' Company and one from the Rest of the Volunteers. The Scouts' Company took themselves rather seriously. I am, after all these years, a little doubtful of our Military ability, but we could beat the Rest of the Colony at Rugby, give them a jolly good game at cricket—even if we did start at 3 p.m. on Christmas Day—and we duly won the Hockey League in 1915-16 with a record of twelve games played and won. The side, though I say it who perhaps should not, was little short of County form. The late Arthur Dyer Ball, Skipper of Oxford, led us. He would have been an International outside-left had his day not coincided with that of A. F. Leighton of Cambridge. Brayshaw, of the University, was a County player at home while R. O. Huchison and Bobby Brand were fine forwards. Alas! all four have now passed over. Beyond these, we had a heavy back division. We played no goal but one back kicked. F. S. W. Evans (of Caldbucks), C. Bulmer Johnson and myself averaged fourteen stone and I fear that we may have used it more than we should have been allowed to do now. F. Redmond (University) Brayshaw and Eric Mitchell were the halves. I think E. L. Sim was centre-forward and F. R. Smyth inside-right. The name of the outside-left escapes me. Huchison and Brand relieved each other on the right wing. Dyer Ball played inside left, while Tommy Hill—also passed—on—and Geoffrey Miskin also turned out in the half-back line.

Pleasant Memories

I have written at some length of this side, partly because it recalls such pleasant memories, but chiefly because I am pretty sure it was the nucleus of post-war Civilian Hockey in the Colony.

The year after, the Volunteers put in one general side and W. H. Edmunds and B. D. Evans came in. And then—whether in 1917 or later I cannot say—the side developed into the Hong Kong Hockey Club. For some few years, my recollection is that the majority of the Hockey played in the Colony was between the Hong Kong Hockey Club and various Service teams, who of course also played each other. A definitely notable date is the season of 1924-25 when the Triangular Competition for the Sim Shield between the Navy, The Army and the Hong Kong Club was first played.

Hockey had now come to stay and other Civilian teams were being formed. Between 1926 and 1930 the names of the University, Y.M.C.A., R.C.C., C.B.S., and R.C.C. Clubs begin to appear in old fixture lists. And then comes another definite date. In 1931-32 little hockey was played between other definite date. In 1931-32 1907 and 1915, except perhaps the competition for the Marnak Service Hockey. And I am doubt-

JAPANESE SWIMMERS ARRIVE ON THURSDAY

It was announced this morning that the Japanese swimmers, who are returning home after a contest in Manila, will arrive here on Thursday morning and will give exhibitions in the "Y" Pool at 2 p.m.

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN GREYHOUND TRAINERS

WOMEN GREYHOUND TRAINERS have never been popular with track executives, and until war forced their hands they were a rarity.

But women have proved just as capable as their men confreres. The latest example is Miss B. Lark, a girl in her early twenties.

Miss Lark, who trains at Walthamstow, has the honour of having a runner, Jungle Conquest, in the £800 Champlon Stakes at Wimbledon.

Miss Lark, who began as a kennel maid at White City, trained at Wandsworth until securing her present post.

She is one of about 20 women out of 200 registered trainers.

Doyen of Girl Trainers

Undoubtedly the most successful of public women trainers was Joan Lovett, who is now in South Africa.

Joan, one of the pioneers of the game, was attached to tracks at Brighton, Reading, and Cardiff.

She won a lot of money for her patrons. "Trained Lovett" was a regular feature of the returns, though she was never able to carry off a "classic."

This honour fell to Mrs. Yate, a wealthy woman who trained privately.

Mrs. Yate, who won the Derby and the Gold Collar in 1936 with Fine Jubilee, must have topped £2,000 in prize money.

Latterly, however, little has been heard of her.

WINTER SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

BARGAINS IN THE MEN'S WEAR SECTION

COOPER'S COLLAR ATTACHED COLOURED DAY SHIRTS	\$ 6.00
LIGHT-WEIGHT WOOLLEN DRESSING GOWNS	From \$15.00
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PLAIN AND FANCY WOOLLEN SOCKS	From \$1.50 Per Pair
"TENOVA" WOOLLEN SOCKS	\$4.00 Per Pair
WHITE WOOLLEN SOCKS "VIYELLA"	\$2.00 Per Pair
WHITE WOOLLEN SOCKS "CLYDELLA"	\$1.50 Per Pair
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MR. MATSUOKA STILL MINCING HIS WORDS

"Inseparable" Relationship With The N. E. I.

DRAMATIC GREEK SUCCESS

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

In a dramatic action fought yesterday to the north of Chimarra on the Albanian Coast, a Greek infantry detachment scored a signal success, according to an official Athens communique.

The detachment succeeded in encircling and capturing an entire Italian trench-mortar battalion, taking numerous prisoners and many weapons and stores of ammunition.

The sinking of an Italian submarine by the anti-submarine defences was announced coincidentally with a disclosure that a terrific dawn-to-dark artillery battle was fought on the central front yesterday.

It is officially claimed that several Italian batteries were put out of action.

British pursuit planes were engaged in spectacular air battles with Italian bombers, raiding Piraeus for the first time in many weeks. One Italian bomber fell into the sea and another was severely damaged.—International News Service.

Closer Ties With The Axis

JAPAN'S "INTIMATE and inseparable" relationships with the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China and her interest in the dispute between French Indo-China and Thailand, were asserted by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, speaking at the opening of the Diet to-day.

The Foreign Minister gave a review of the whole of Japanese foreign policy, in the course of which he stressed the country's determination to go forward in "stabilising the Far East."

Referring to the Netherlands East Indies, and French Indo-China, Mr. Matsuoka said that the situation which hitherto had thwarted the development of the natural relationships between Japan and these countries must be thoroughly remedied and good neighbourly relations secured. The negotiations with Indo-China were proceeding in a friendly atmosphere in Tokyo on the basis of the Notes exchanged in August.

Their Dispute

Regarding the Thailand-Indo-China dispute, Mr. Matsuoka said that a national movement was stirring the Thai people for recovery of lost territories, Japan,

as the leader in East Asia, could not afford to remain indifferent to such a dispute, which he hoped would be settled at the earliest opportunity.

Denouncing Chiang Kai-shek's regime in China, Mr. Matsuoka referred to the British and American loans to China and said it was problematical what assistance of Britain and America could actually afford in the present international situation.

Referring to the Axis, he said that Japan's relations with Germany and Italy were becoming closer politically, militarily, economically and culturally.—Reuter.

SEVERE RAID ON SHIUKWAN

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Twenty-eight Japanese planes subjected Shiukwan, and other points south, to severe and widespread raids yesterday afternoon. Fires were still burning at night-fall.

Fourteen planes reached Shiukwan by 2 p.m. and began to rain bombs on the railway station and warehouses nearby. Houses near the station received direct hits and many collapsed.

Casualties were small, as the air raid alarm was sounded an hour before the arrival of the raiders. The bombing occurred in fine weather after a fortnight of rain and mist, during which the city enjoyed immunity from air attacks.—International News.

SOLICITOR'S LOSS FROM CAR

Mr. D. B. Evans, of Johnson, Stokes and Master has informed the police that between 7 and 8.15 p.m. yesterday, some person stole from his car, No. 6350, parked in Statue Square, a rattan basket containing a pair of grey flannel trousers, a pair of shoes and socks, a Dunhill pipe, and a tobacco pouch.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. W. E. Peers wishes to thank all her friends for their kind telephone messages, letters and flowers. She is at present unable to write personally but would like everyone to know that she greatly appreciates their kindness and is hoping for better news.

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CENTENARY NUMBER SOLD OUT

The "China Mail" desires to apologise to those of its regular readers who were unable to obtain copies of the paper yesterday.

The popularity of our Hong Kong Centenary Number exceeded our most sanguine expectations — though they were set at a record high level — and each edition was sold out within a short time of its appearance on the streets.

We regret that, for technical reasons, connected with the size of the publication, a reprint is not possible.

H.K. IRISH CABLE DE VALERA

AT AN INFORMAL MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT, A GATHERING OF LOCAL IRISHMEN DECIDED TO SUPPORT THE MESSAGES ALREADY SENT BY NORTH AMERICAN AND MALAYAN IRISHMEN URGING THE PRESIDENT OF EIRE TO GIVE FULL SUPPORT TO BRITAIN IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

Following is the text of the telegram which was despatched to-day:—

DE VALERA PRESIDENT EIRE: "IRISHMEN IN HONG KONG JOIN WITH COMPATRIOTS IN MALAYA AND NORTH AMERICA IN STRONGLY URGING FULLEST SUPPORT AND COOPERATION WITH BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS IN THE WAR AGAINST DICTATORSHIPS AND IMMEDIATE ABANDONMENT OF PRESENT POLICY OF NEUTRALITY."

TIMBER STOLEN FROM A.R.P. TUNNEL

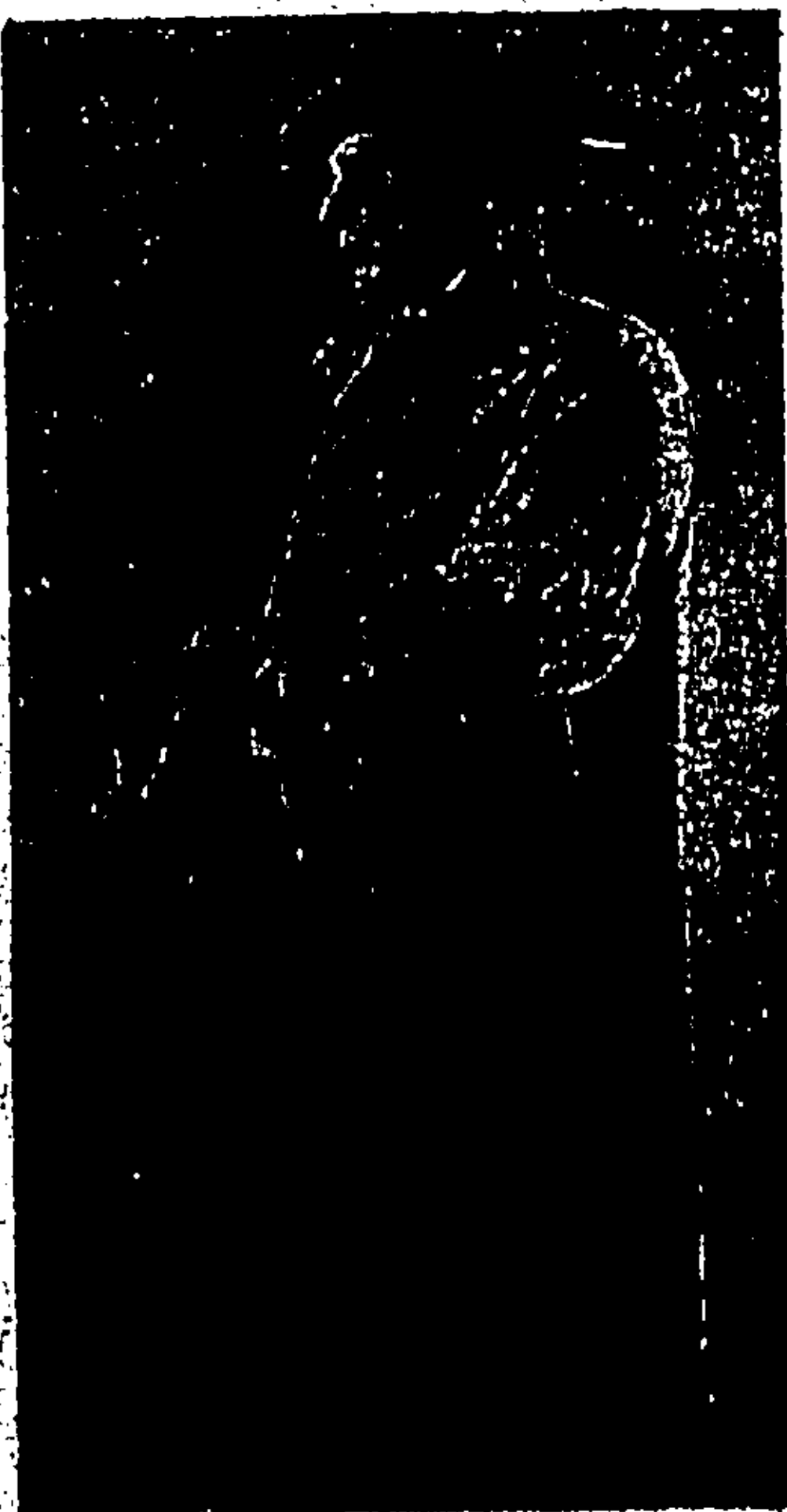
A quantity of timber, valued at \$100, was stolen from No. 3 A. R. P. Tunnel, yesterday.

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